

Lebanon Kidnappings Continue as a Briton, Frenchman Disappear

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — Gunmen abducted Monday the director of France's cultural institute in the northern port of Tripoli, and in Beirut a British contract worker with the United Nations was also reported to have been kidnapped.

In Tripoli, a police source said gunmen broke into the home of Gilles Sidney Peyrolles shortly after midnight, singled the Frenchman out from his roommates and took him away, making him the fourth French national kidnapped in Lebanon since Friday.

In Beirut, Alec Collett, a 63-year-old Briton working for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees, was kidnapped near Beirut, a spokesman for the agency said in Vienna.

Mr. Collett was identified as a semi-retired former director of a UN information service in Africa. The agency spokesman said that he was taken from his car by "unidentified people" as he and another employee of the agency were approaching the southern Beirut suburb of Khaldé.

The spokesman said Mr. Collett, a resident of New York City, was married to an American.

In the abduction of the Frenchman, a group identifying itself as the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction delivered a handwritten message to a foreign news agency saying it had "arrested" Mr. Peyrolles.

The group's message said it would "not be responsible for guaranteeing Mr. Peyrolles' safety" unless France released a jailed member of the organization, "our comrade Abdel-Quader Saadi," within 48 hours.

The group told the Italian government to free two other detained members, Abdullah al-Mansouri and Josephine Abdo, or face similar action.

The group has previously claimed responsibility for the killing in Paris of the assistant U.S. military attaché, Charles R. Ray, on Jan. 18, 1982.

Mr. Peyrolles became the eighth foreigner kidnapped this month in a mostly Muslim area of Lebanon. The group's message said it had not wanted to act against France or Italy "because their conspiratorial role against our people is limited, considering their position toward world imperialism led by the United States and Zionism."

However, if France and Italy failed to release the three group members named, "our future retaliation will be most severe and will bring catastrophe to residents of Paris and Rome," the message warned. "In addition, we will consider any Frenchman or Italian, wherever he may be, a target for us," it said.

Mr. Peyrolles' disappearance

coincided with the arrival Sunday in Beirut of a French government envoy, Marc Bonnefous, to look into the kidnapping last week of two French diplomats and one embassy employee.

Marcel Fontaine, the vice consul at the French Embassy, Marcel Carton, the protocol officer and his daughter, Danielle Perez, a secretary, were kidnapped Friday in Moslem West Beirut. Responsibility was claimed by a caller to Western news agencies who said he spoke for the Moslem fundamentalist Islamic Jihad group, which has been linked by U.S. officials to pro-Iranian Shiite Moslems of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, movement.

Two Britons and an American journalist, Terry A. Anderson, were kidnapped this month in abductions claimed by the Islamic Jihad.

That caller said the release of the French citizens depended on "the cancellation of a barter deal between France and Saudi Arabia under which Riyadh would get French Mirage fighter planes in exchange for oil.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)



Ignaz Kiechle, right, the West German agriculture minister, talked Monday at the start of a European Community meeting with his Italian counterpart, Felippo Maria Pandolfi.

U.S. Altering Air-Traffic Procedures to Cut Delays

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. government will start new air-traffic procedures next month to help prevent a repetition of the record flight delays of last summer.

The changes by the Federal Aviation Administration include alterations in routes and procedures for planes flying to the New York area from the Southwest; acceleration of a program to resolve bottlenecks in the airways as they start to develop; and the relaxing of restrictions on the force and aft separation of planes.

New schedules for the heavy travel season go into effect with daylight saving time April 28.

The airlines say they have no intention of reverting to the excessive bunching of flights that contributed to last year's snarls.

Sixty percent of delays are caused by bad weather. A delay is recorded when a flight is 15 minutes late either taking off or landing.

After delays set records last July and August, they hit an all-time high in October of 48,898, or 1,600 a day. Total flights at the nation's 22 busiest airports averaged about 24,000 a day.

The delays prompted pressure on the airlines from the FAA to spread peak-hour flights at six airports having the bulk of the delays: Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark in the New York area; O'Hare in Chicago; Atlanta; and Stapleton in Denver.

After the agreement on schedule changes went into effect last November, the average number of delays dropped to 863 a day through January.

"I don't want to get overenthusiastic," Donald D. Engen, administrator of the FAA, said. "But we're definitely getting there."

Much of the problem last year was caused by saturation of single sectors of airspace in which planes, being guided by controllers rigidly adhering to a standard of 20 miles (32 kilometers) or more of force and aft separation between planes.

To cut delays, the aviation agency began using an "enroute spacing program" in December along the East Coast. Controllers identify which planes are converging from different sectors on a particular corridor. By taking account of how these planes are progressing right

then, they can ignore the 20-mile spacings, which the airlines regard as wasteful, and smooth traffic flow by relaying instructions to various planes to speed up or slow down.

Mr. Engen, a former navy pilot and retired admiral, said that last summer, "if a line of squalls was predicted for 10 to 11 the next morning, instructions would go out the night before to reroute traffic."

"Sometimes the thunderstorms didn't develop and the airline people would wonder why their guys had to go through all this Mickey Mouse. Now, with the improved flow-control center using enroute spacing, new software, and real-time weather information, we can make decisions based on what is actually happening."

Retirement strips the British Army of Victoria Cross

LONDON — The Victoria Cross, Britain's highest award for bravery, was missing from the country's armed forces for the first time in 129 years Monday with the retirement of Captain Ramabhadur Limbu of the 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles.

He was the last serving holder of the crimson-ribboned medal, inscribed "For Valor." Captain Limbu, now 45, won his VC on Nov. 21, 1965, as a lance-corporal serving in Sarawak, Malaysia, against Indonesian irregulars, when he carried two wounded men to safety under machine-gun fire and then knocked out an enemy patrol.

Since then, the medal has been awarded only four times, to two Australians who served in Vietnam and posthumously to two Britons for bravery in the Falklands.

U.S. Officer Is Slain in East Germany

(Continued from Page 1)
and Baden-Baden — as liaisons with the U.S., British and French military.

Under the agreement, each side is allowed to accredit 14 officers and enlisted personnel to their mission office. As for freedom of travel, the agreement states:

"Each member of the missions will be given identical travel facilities to include identical permanent passes in the Russian and English

languages, permitting complete freedom of travel wherever and whenever it will be desired over territory and roads in both zones, except places of disposition of military units, without escort or supervision."

In Washington, a Soviet Embassy statement charged that either Major Nicholson or his companion was wearing a camouflage suit and carried a camera used to photograph combat equipment.

The Soviet statement said that the U.S. officers entered the area "despite the presence of clearly visible warning signs in Russian and German."

"The officer was caught red-handed by a Soviet sentry guarding that equipment," the statement said. "He did not comply with his orders and, after a warning shot, while attempting to escape, he was killed."

Bernard Kahl, the State Department spokesman, said that under an agreement with the Soviet Union regarding East Germany, "any use of force is unjustified."

Pentagon officials denied that Major Nicholson was a spy, although they acknowledged the Potsdam liaison office was an intelligence-gathering operation and that officers serve there with the goal of increasing their knowledge about Soviet armed forces.

According to the Soviet Embassy statement, the other U.S. officer, a driver, was apprehended with his vehicle. "The Soviet side lodged a resolute protest in this connection and expressed its regret over the death of the American military officer," the statement said.

It said that the installation was in the Schweidnitz district, which is about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Berlin and 30 miles from the West German border.

A Pentagon official said that the shooting occurred in or near the town of Ludwigslust. The official said he did not know what East German or Soviet installations might be in the area, but added: "This officer wasn't doing anything he shouldn't have been doing."

EC Envoys Open First of A Key Series Of Meetings

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The 10 agriculture ministers of the European Community opened a three-day meeting Monday on new farm prices, the first of a series of crucial EC discussions this week.

Industry ministers must decide Tuesday whether to extend state aid to the steel industry beyond Dec. 31, the deadline they set for restoring the industry to health.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy, who chairs the EC Council of Ministers, is to meet Wednesday with Finance Minister Emílio Lopes of Portugal to try to sort out the last problems of Portugal's entry into the EC.

Mr. Andreotti is to meet Thursday with Foreign Minister Fernando Morán of Spain, also to solve difficulties relating to Spain joining the EC, and later in the day will call the 10 and the two applicants for what is hoped to be the final agreement on the EC enlargement.

If everything goes as planned, EC chiefs of state and government will meet Friday and Saturday for their regular spring summit conference. But if enlargement talks fall through, the conference could be postponed. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said.

The farm ministers are not expected to agree this time, a European Commission spokesman said, and will probably have to meet again next week, failing to meet the April 1 deadline for new farm prices.

The commission has proposed a price freeze. Britain, France, the Netherlands and Denmark support the commission.

Kohl to Press Mitterrand

West Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, was expected to urge France to modify its last-minute objections to Spanish and Portuguese entry to the EC in a meeting Monday night with President François Mitterrand, Reuters quoted diplomatic sources as saying.

French objections to fishing and wine clauses blocked agreement on a finely balanced package of entry conditions for Spain at an EC foreign ministers' meeting Thursday.

A West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday that the entry talks were beyond the point of no return and that the remaining minor problems would be resolved by Thursday.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Kohl, whose visit was planned at the last French-West German summit conference in Paris in February, would use his dinner meeting with Mr. Mitterrand to try to ensure that obstacles to Spanish and Portuguese entry are smoothed out this week.

Retired General Killed In San Salvador Ambush

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Three gunmen have killed retired General José Alberto Medrano, the long-time leader of rightist political parties and founder of a vigilante group, according to witnesses.

The gunmen fired on General Medrano's car Saturday as it arrived in front of a San Salvador theater, killing him instantly, according to the witnesses, who asked not to be identified for fear of reprisals. No group immediately claimed responsibility.

WORLD BRIEFS

Botha Backs Aide in Uitenhage Death

UITENHAGE, South Africa (UPI) — President Pieter W. Botha Monday rejected calls for the dismissal of Louis Le Grange, minister of law and order, over his handling of protests last week in which 29 blacks were killed.

Opposition parties accused Mr. Le Grange of "losing control of police" when they fired on blacks during a funeral march Thursday in town of Uitenhage, killing 19 people in the worst racial clash since blacks were killed at Sharpeville exactly 25 years earlier. Ten more died during a weekend of unrest in nearby townships.

Mr. Botha said, "It amazes me that while rioters defy and challenge laws of the country and try to make South Africa ungovernable, where we should stand together to repudiate such action, attacks launched on a minister doing his duty."

India Is 'Concerned' About Defector

NEW DELHI (Combined Dispatches) — The Indian government expressed "serious concern" Monday over the defection of a Soviet diplomat based here to the United States. The minister of external affairs, Khurshid Alam Khan, told Parliament that investigations were continuing into "how an official of the Soviet Embassy India clandestinely."

A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi, Vladimir Tsatsyn, said that Igor Gezha left behind his diplomatic passport. Tsatsyn said Mr. Gezha "couldn't be taken to a point outside the country without gross violation of the sovereignty of this nation as his diplomatic passport and identity card issued by the Indian Foreign Ministry are currently in the U.S.S.R. Embassy in New Delhi."

The U.S. Embassy said in a statement Monday that the defector "safe and well in the United States," but U.S. officials would not say Mr. Gezha left New Delhi. He was said to have disappeared while on March 17. The American statement said there was no connection between the defection and the killing last week of Valentin Khitrchenko, unidentified gunman. (NYT, L)

U.S. Urged to Link Aid to UN Voting

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Ambassador Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, representative to the United Nations, said Monday that the administration should consider consistent anti-American voting records of members when deciding how much foreign aid to provide them.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who has submitted her resignation, said this was personal opinion, but that she believed it represented the thinking high-level administration officials.

She testified before the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on aid that many nations of the United Nations consistently vote against issues the United States considered vital.

Danish Government Divided on Strike

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Denmark's coalition government is over intervening in an industrial conflict in which 300,000 private-sector workers are striking because of a wage dispute, political analysts Monday.

The effect of the combined strike and lockout, which began Sunday, worsened Monday as workers failed to arrive for shifts after the week Food and fuel supplies were disrupted as truck drivers walked out. Exports were hit by dock closures, many newspapers failed to appear at 30 schools were sent home for lack of heating and stoppages cut off smaller islands.

The dispute is over a union claim for a shorter working week and above the overall 2 percent they say was offered. The government hold further talks on the conflict Monday with the opposition R Party, which wants an immediate imposed settlement, but put commentators said some government members would prefer to let conflict run for a couple of weeks.

Salvador Cleric Urges Romero Inqui

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — The leader of the Roman Catholic Church in San Salvador, joined by 6,000 people in marking the fifth anniversary of his predecessor's assassination, has urged the government to reopen investigation of the killing.

During a memorial Mass on Sunday, Archbishop Arturo Rivas Damas praised Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero as a martyr and "his death must be clarified and those guilty must be punished."

Archbishop Romero, an outspoken advocate of human rights, was killed March 24, 1980, while saying Mass at a hospital. Last President José Napoleón Duarte promised an investigation. But a claim this was derailed by the country's rightist attorney general.

For the Record

British printing union leaders met Monday to discuss a dispute that closed the biggest selling daily newspaper, the Sun, since last week. Justice Lewis F. Powell returned to the U.S. Supreme Court Monday after missing more than two months of work after surgery for cancerous prostate gland.

Archbishop John Roach, former president of the National Catholic Conference of Bishops, pleaded guilty Monday in Center City, Minn., to a charge of drunken driving and was fined \$445. The archbishop heads the St. Paul-Minneapolis archdiocese.

South Korea proposed to North Korea on Monday that an eco meeting with be held April 18 at the true village of Panmunjom and a meeting of Red Cross officials be held in Seoul from May 14 to 17.

The acting chief of the Philippine armed forces, Lieutenant Gen Fidel V. Ramos, ordered a nationwide police search Monday for missing prosecution witnesses in the Aquino murder trial.

Reagan Is Recasting Federal Judiciary in Conservative Mold

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cases a year, only 150 of which are reviewed by the Supreme Court.

When it comes to naming district court judges, Mr. Reagan often follows the long tradition of accepting candidates recommended by the senators of his party. But administration sources say, there have been a surprising number of unpublicized cases in which the White House has rejected a choice as too liberal or unqualified.

Many senators try to avoid such problems by relying on screening

committees to recommend candidates. But few deny that political considerations are vital.

"I don't think you can eliminate politics from the selection of judges," said Jonathan C. Rose, a Washington attorney who once headed the Office of Legal Policy. "The question is whether it plays an improperly large role as opposed to the qualifications and merits of the candidates."

He said "senators sometimes feel obligated to reward political associates as opposed to the most distinguished lawyer in their state."

The White House has a freer hand in filling vacancies on the appeals courts, which cover several states, although senators still push their favorite candidates.

The judicial nominating commission used during Jimmy Carter's presidency has been scrapped on the ground that they were too slow and inherently political. In

their place is a more informal process that generally works like this:

Names of candidates are submitted to the Office of Legal Policy, which reviews their work, surveys their colleagues and interviews leading contenders. After Attorney General Meese settles on a candidate, he sends the name to a White House selection committee chaired by Mr. Fielding, and which includes Mr. Meese, the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and the president's assistant for political affairs, Edward J. Rollins. This committee either endorses the finalist or raises objections.

The candidate then undergoes an FBI background check and is evaluated by the American Bar Association, a lawyers' association. If no problems surface, the panel sends the candidate's name to Mr. Reagan.

In practice, the internal jockeying can be fierce. A former White House official, Morton C. Blackwell, said conservatives frequently mount campaigns against judicial nominees, and that "the major point of contact for these conservative groups was Ed Meese when he was in the White House." Mr. Meese's influence will be equally great as attorney general, Mr. Blackwell said.

In every administration, according to Mr. Garment, nominations "tend to be driven by the lowest common denominator."

If someone is against a candidate and points out a blemish or flaw or defect, he said, "it frequently can carry the day."

Last summer, officials from anti-abortion and gun ownership groups bitterly criticized the nomination of Andrew L. Frey to the

"There is an imbalance in some areas of the federal courts, a tendency toward judicial activism. We want to have a balance."



Fred F. Fielding

District of Columbia Court of Appeals after it was disclosed that he is a member of the National Abortion Rights Action League, Planned Parenthood and the National Coalition to Ban Handguns. The nomination was withdrawn.

That dispute may presage a more active role for conservative groups. Howard Phillips, director of the Conservative Caucus, said Mr. Reagan "should not appoint anyone to the bench who is pro-abortion" and that his group has targeted other judicial candidates with such views.

A clear picture of Mr. Reagan's judicial appointments emerges from his first four years. According to a study by Mr. Goldman of the University of Massachusetts, one-quarter of those appointees are millionaires. Their average age was 50. Two-thirds of the appeals court nominees had previous judicial experience, reflecting the White House desire to select people with proven track records.

The figures also show that the

U.S. Seeks Declaration From Allies

(Continued from Page 1)
the deployment of a defensive item in space.

Moreover, since renewed control talks opened in Geneva weeks ago between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany have publicly expressed reservations on the feasibility strategic wisdom of the program.

The Japanese position on a declaration of support for the U.S. is not known, but diplomats here said Japan's interest technological sharing with United States would probably weigh reluctance for political reasons to follow the Reagan administration's wishes.

NATO Ministers to Meet

Defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met at a two-day nuclear planning meeting in Luxembourg on Tuesday to find a common stance. Mr. Reagan's plan for a space-based defense, Reuters reported.

The 14 ministers are likely to adopt wording close to the statement issued by Britain and United States in December, endorsing research on strategic defense but that deployment space weapons must be a matter negotiation with the Soviet Union.

The other main feature of Luxembourg meeting will be a report by General Bernard W. I. NATO supreme allied commander, on how to implement decision to withdraw 1,400 troops from Europe and modernize the remaining 4,600.

His plan is a closely guarded secret, but officials at NATO headquarters are sure he will not request neutron weapons.

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Seoul Says 13 in Crew Of Chinese Navy Boat Want to Return Home

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The South Korean government said Monday that 13 surviving crew members of a disabled Chinese torpedo boat now in its custody had expressed a desire to be sent back home.

A government statement implied that the naval vessel and its crew would be returned, but a spokesman said by telephone from Seoul that no decision had been made.

South Korea also said an investigation of a shooting incident aboard the boat, in which six crewmen were killed and two were wounded, had revealed no political motivation.

Foreign diplomats in Seoul said during the weekend that their information suggested that a mutiny or hostage-taking might have been attempted Friday by would-be defectors while the boat was taking part in maneuvers in the Yellow Sea. But the South Korean announcement Monday said the shooting had been started by two sailors with "grievances" against senior officers.

The statement, issued by the minister of culture and information, Lee Won Hong, said that the two men had stolen automatic rifles from a storage area and had then broken into the boat's bridge, firing upon and killing six senior crew members.

Two other sailors were wounded, but not seriously, and are hospitalized in the western port of Kunsan. Eleven other crew members are in South Korean custody at a Kunsan hotel.

According to Mr. Lee, the two armed sailors feared reprisals from the Chinese authorities and steered the boat away from other vessels taking part in the military exercise. The boat eventually ran out of fuel, he said, and drifted into South Korean waters, where a fishing boat spotted it and escorted it to shore.

The Seoul government did not specifically repeat a protest that it made on Saturday in which it asked China to apologize because three of its navy ships had followed the torpedo boat into South Korean waters. But without mentioning the apology, a government spokesman in Seoul said that a decision on returning the boat and its crew would be made "after receiving their answer on the violation of Korean territorial waters."

China and South Korea have no formal relations, and they have made contact with one another through representatives in Hong Kong. Both sides have taken a low-key approach to the incident, sug-

gesting that neither wants it to interfere with warmer dealings.

On Sunday, the possibility that some Chinese sailors wished to defect prompted officials from the Taiwan government to seek interviews with crew members.

Two members of the Taiwanese Embassy in Seoul were reported to have tried Sunday to meet crewmen being held at a Kunsan hotel, but were turned away by the South Korean authorities. Taiwan's ambassador to Seoul, Hsueh Yu-chi, cut short a vacation in Taipei, where he said before flying back to South Korea that he hoped to interview the Chinese sailors.

The Central News Agency of Taiwan said Sunday that one crewman, identified as Gao Zhiming, 26, had asked to meet the Taiwanese ambassador.

South Korea and Taiwan have long been the most anti-Communist countries in Asia. But in the last few years strains have developed as it has become clear that South Korea wants to establish smoother dealings with Beijing.

U.S. Envoy Sees China Committed to Modernization

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's modernization program is likely to endure regardless of internal arguments and eventual leadership changes, according to the U.S. ambassador to China, Arthur W. Hummel Jr.

Mr. Hummel, who was born in China, said that, given the difficulty of the task of modernization, "zig and zag" resulting from mistakes and from arguments over the pace and side effects of the economic reforms are inevitable.

But, Mr. Hummel said, the essential lines of the program will continue, "no matter whether the present leadership dies tomorrow, is replaced, or whatever, because there is a very deep conviction that China is very far behind its neighbors, that China needs to modernize its whole economy and also modernize its society in some ways."

There is also a conviction, he said, that modernization has to be carried out with the help of foreign capital and technology as



Arthur W. Hummel Jr.

well as with the help of some outside managerial skills.

Arguments within Chinese society over the disruptions, apparent inequities, and illegal financial dealings that have accompanied the modernization

process are clearly evident at the moment in the speeches of certain Chinese officials and in the press.

Official pronouncements on the need to counter corruption and instill new discipline have caused some foreigners to fear that the modernization program may be sharply slowed, if not reversed. But indicators over this past weekend tend to confirm Mr. Hummel's prediction that the reforms would continue.

On Sunday, the Xinhua news agency reported that document No. 1 for 1985 of the Communist Party's Central Committee sets out 10 measures aimed at encouraging "a market-oriented rural economy."

The agency confirmed that China was going ahead with plans disclosed earlier this year to change the system of compulsory state purchases of agricultural produce.

According to Document No. 1, the system of responsibility that links income with production "will remain unchanged for a long period to come."

Also on Sunday, the People's Daily, the official Communist

Party newspaper, addressed the concerns of some of the critics of the modernization program by saying that "in the world there is nothing that is perfect" and that some problems are unavoidable. In its front-page weekly commentary, the paper said that one should not give up the overriding advantages of the program just because it entailed some disadvantages.

The People's Daily said that the confidence of "some people" in the reforms had declined compared with the last quarter of last year.

But with China's "open door" policy, the paper said, "it is unavoidable that some pernicious capitalistic ideas will enter China also."

Mr. Hummel, 64, is the first career diplomat to head the U.S. mission in China since a U.S. liaison office was set up in 1973. He was born in China's Shanxi province, the son of a Congregationalist minister and China expert.

"Some Chinese wonder whether they're going too fast," Mr. Hummel said.

"Some wonder whether the social disruptions are more than China should have," he added. "Some ask whether it's a good idea to allow — temporarily, they say — some people to get rich while others are still poor."

"There must be arguments about how to do it, because there is no recognized model for having a portion of an economy still under state control," he continued. "And having a general socialist system here while the same time releasing the provinces and cities to make their own decisions outside the central plan and allowing market forces to determine at least in part the way prices work."

"It's a very delicate thing to do to try to reduce the terrible subsidies that take up more than 40 percent of China's budget," he said.

"There will be zig and zag," he continued. "There will be mistakes, perhaps very conspicuous ones, that will cause the central government to pull back in its pace of reform. There will be successes, too, that will cause them to move a little faster."

Gandhi Budget Has a Reagan Touch Urges Less Regulation, Tax Cuts for Business and the Rich

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in a notable break with past policies, has proposed a program to cut taxes for businesses and wealthy individuals and reduce government regulation of central parts of the economy.

The prime minister's program bears more than a passing resemblance to some of President Ronald Reagan's "supply-side" initiatives. Mr. Gandhi seems to have borrowed a page from Mr. Reagan's textbook in an effort to shake up the Indian economy.

The program, introduced in his government's budget last week, has drawn praise from several quarters.

Argentina Seeks U.K. Talks

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Argentina accused Britain on Monday of obstructing a negotiated settlement of the Falklands dispute and called for a resumption of talks between them. Britain has refused to discuss sovereignty over the South Atlantic islands, which Argentina claims. The two nations fought a war over the Falklands in 1982 after Argentina invaded them.

including some associated with the political opposition.

Business groups and trade associations are hailing it as the most important budget proposal in years. But others have attacked the budget as "against the common man."

Perhaps most reminiscent of Reaganomics is the basic theme that the proposed changes are aimed at increasing savings, investment and productivity in a free economy.

Unlike Mr. Reagan's tax cuts, however, Mr. Gandhi's proposed tax reductions would affect only a small part of the population: portions of the middle and upper classes, who are the only people who pay income taxes.

In fact, there is a debate here, similar to the one on Reaganomics, over whether the benefits will extend to the vast majority of impoverished people in India. "Unless the large masses have purchasing power, they cannot take advantage of these steps," said A.L. Nagar of the Delhi School of Economics.

The Gandhi program falls short of an attempt to revamp the economy, which remains highly regulated and heavily taxed. Yet the budget offers the clearest indication so far of Mr. Gandhi's apparent determi-

nation to liberalize an economy almost universally described as strangled by taxes and government regulations.

The program is also aimed at reducing rampant tax evasion, which has been a fact of life in India for years.

"What is important is that the government is changing direction," said a Western economist. "It used to be that the government had its finger in every piece of the pie. Now it is stepping back a bit and giving the private sector a chance to allocate. They're letting the marketplace in a little."

Import duties, which were ended on computers last November, are to be lifted on other electronic equipment, too.

To help close a budget deficit of \$3 billion in a budget of \$37 billion, the government is raising taxes and fees on such commodities as imported petroleum and petroleum products, cement, commercial vehicles and soda water. A proposal to increase railroad fares has provoked protests.

Some of the changes Mr. Gandhi proposes can be ordered unilaterally. Most are expected to be enacted by the parliament, where Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party commands an 80-percent majority.



V.P. Singh

The changes were put forward by V.P. Singh, the finance minister, one of a small group of market-oriented economic advisers to Mr. Gandhi. This group began assembling almost immediately after Mr. Gandhi took office last November upon the assassination of his mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Economists note that India has experienced satisfactory growth rates in recent years. The economy expanded more than 5 percent last year. But some people have expressed concern that if there is an economic downturn, Mr. Gandhi's experimentation with market solutions could come to a quick halt.

Oman Emerges as Firm Ally Of U.S. and Britain in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

chain that supplies military equipment to Afghan rebels.

Omani and Western officials interviewed in Muscat denied that Omani airstrips were being used to ship arms or supplies to Afghan guerrillas. They also denied other reported activities in Oman by British and U.S. intelligence agencies.

A minority of U.S. officials in both the State and Defense departments, as well as U.S. diplomats in the Middle East, have questioned whether the large investment was worth the military use permitted by the agreement.

Some Western officials and diplomats critical of the relationship have argued that Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries including Kuwait, which favors a more independent foreign policy stance by Gulf states, would eventually press

Oman into ending its military arrangements with the West.

There are indications that many Omanis, especially among the younger and better educated, resent the influence of the sultan's advisers. Some are determined to place Omanis in the jobs foreigners now hold, according to Omani and Western residents of Oman. These critics say they are concerned by the increasing percentage of Oman's national budget that is being spent on the military.

Oman's relations with Britain remain strong. About 1,000 British military personnel serve on contract or have been sent on special assignment to Oman to serve in key military positions.

Under Sultan Qaboos, Oman has long been the political maverick of the region. It was the only Gulf nation to endorse the Camp David peace accords between Egypt and Israel and to refuse to sever diplomatic ties with Cairo after the peace treaty was signed in 1979.

To survive, according to some sources, Oman must be seen in the rest of the Gulf not as a Western surrogate and military staging ground but as an independent nation that has chosen to ally itself with the West out of self-interest.

8 Said to Die In Baghdad Blast; Iran Claims Attack

Reuters

BAGHDAD — At least eight persons were killed Monday when an explosion destroyed part of a new apartment building in east Baghdad, witnesses said.

Iran said that it fired a group launched missile into Baghdad early Monday in retaliation for Iranian attacks on ships using Iranian oil terminals at Kharg Island. Hours before the Iraqi attack on the ships in the Gulf, Iran had called a halt to its own attacks on Iraqi civilian areas.

The explosion in Baghdad destroyed a section of the three-story residential building and damaged others nearby. Iraq blamed the similar explosions this month on Iranian agents, but said no casualties have been released for any of the explosions.

Iraq, meanwhile, said its plan targeted in five Iranian cities including Tehran.

A military spokesman said other Iranian cities attacked were Hamadan, Isfahan, Kashan, Tabriz, and all the Iraqi planes the raids returned. He said Iraq would continue to strike Iranian cities until the country's leaders responded to peace appeals.

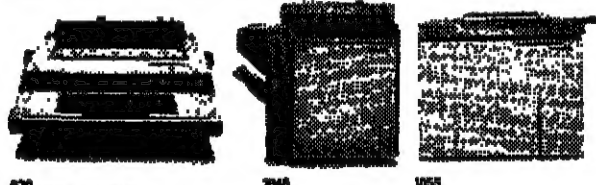
The spokesman said that Iraq would retaliate against Iran for using weapons supplied "by Zion servants and Arabs of the long terms Baghdad uses for Syria, Libya. Some diplomats in Baghdad said that the Iraqi statement was an admission that the explosion Monday had been caused by Iran missiles supplied by Syria or Libya."

[Iranian radio said Iranian officials confirmed the Iraqi attack on Tehran. The Associated Press reported. The radio, monitored in London, said that two Iraqi fired three rockets into a "desert area of Tehran." It added that Iraqi planes escaped under heavy anti-aircraft fire. Iraqi planes flew over 13 other Iranian cities the radio said.]

Mitterrand Gains Support

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand is gaining in popularity while Raymond Barre, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Jacques Chirac leading opposition figures, growing less popular, according to a poll published Sunday in newspaper Le Journal du dimanche.

RANK XEROX

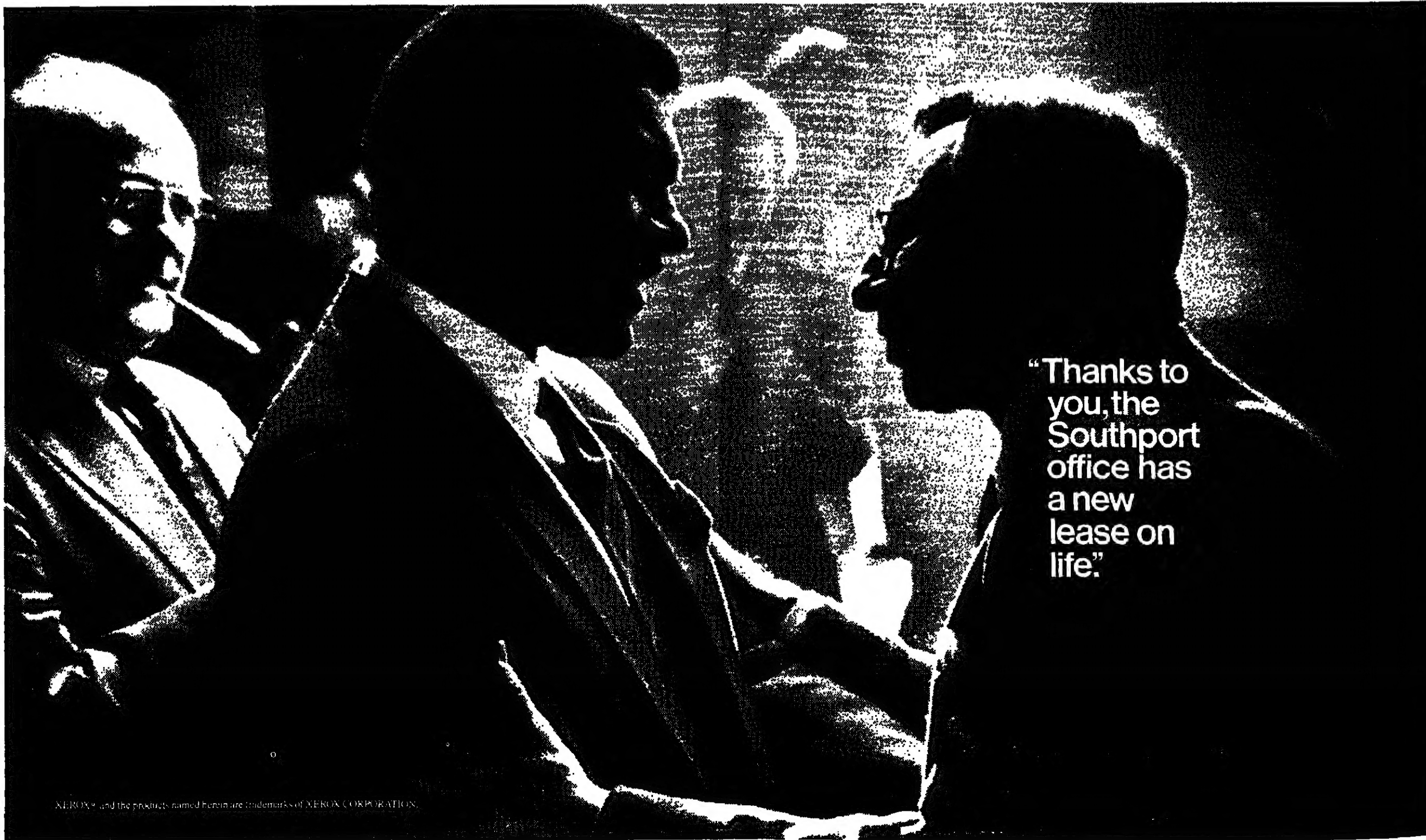


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Democrats Warn Soviet to Honor Existing Pacts

Arms Talks Hang in Balance, Congressmen Write to Gorbachev

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A group of liberal and centrist Democrats in the House of Representatives has sent a private letter to all Soviet Union must comply with arms control treaties or the most "serious consequences for the future of arms control."

The main purpose of the letter, it is said, is to send a message to the Soviet leader that control advocates as well as will insist that existing arms be honored before new ones are negotiated.

An unusual form of communication specifically stated that pro- for a limit on space-based weapons, widely seen as Moscow's goal in the arms control talks, "would become much more difficult" without strict treaty limits.

Thirty-three representatives of the House, including three Democrats and two Republicans, signed the letter. It was sent to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., and to the Soviet Union.

The letter's most pointed reference was to the radar being built in Krasnoyarsk in central Siberia. The Reagan administration has said the radar is for space-based weapons, but the Soviet Union has said it is for space-based weapons.

this kind of message could be dismissed by the Soviets," said Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York. "But they might take the point more seriously when it comes from liberal Democrats with a long track record of support for arms control."

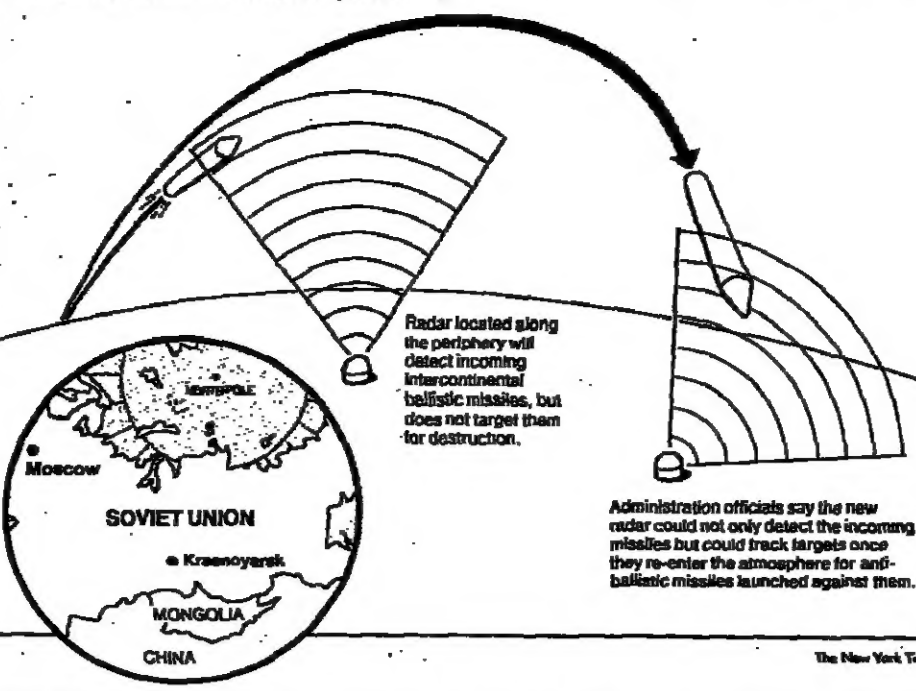
Representatives Solarz, Aspin and Norman D. Dicks of Washington were the prime movers in writing and organizing support for the letter, which they said, was delivered to the Soviet Embassy on Friday. Mr. Aspin and Mr. Dicks also have been instrumental in building House support for the MX missile. President Ronald Reagan has insisted that his Strategic Defense Initiative, the missile defense system popularly known as "star wars," will not be subject to negotiated limits. The administration says the Krasnoyarsk radar violates the ABM treaty because it is not located on the periphery of Soviet territory, and because it faces out, toward what would be the trajectory of incoming missiles, rather than up, as for the satellite tracking that is permissible under the treaty.

A recent analysis of this radar by British intelligence experts concurred that it was a probable violation. But they also observed that treaty language on allowable radars for satellite tracking and monitoring of arms treaties did not make it an open-and-shut case.

The signers of the letter were: Representatives Aspin, Addabbo, Solarz, Dicks and Fawell, Howard L. Berman and Mary M. Dymally of California, Robert Garcia, Gary L. Ackerman and Theodore S. Weiss of New York, Thomas M. Foglietta and John P. Murtha of Pennsylvania, Nicholas Mavroules and Barney Frank of Massachusetts, Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey, Howard E. Wolpe of Michigan, Harry M. Reid of Nevada, Michael D. Barnes of Maryland, Berkeley Bedell of Iowa, Samuel Gejdenson of Connecticut, Edward F. Feighan of Ohio, Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma and Don Bonker of Washington.

The Soviet Union's Inland Radar

The United States has said that a new radar system under construction in Krasnoyarsk is in violation of a treaty provision that early warning radar must be located along the periphery of the nation and oriented outward. The Russians say the radar is to be used for space tracking.



Hungary's Communists Start Congress

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian Communist Party began its congress Monday with its leaders, in speeches prepared for the meeting, endorsing cautious economic liberalism but condemning domestic critics.

The meeting is the most important policy session for Hungarian leaders in five years and the first Communist Party congress in Eastern Europe since the death March 10 of the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

The four-day meeting is to make decisions on Hungary's political, social and economic development for the next five years. Since the early 1970s the country's economic experiments and relatively tolerant political climate have made it unique within the Soviet bloc.

Prepared remarks by Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communist Party leader, and Andras Gyenes, head of the Central Control Commission, the party's disciplinary

body, were made available to reporters.

Mr. Kadar, the initiator of the economic changes, criticized "unbalanced and unharmonious" economic relations with the United States, it regularly follows Moscow's line on East-West issues.

Mr. Gyenes' speech said that publicity had been accorded "to writings professing anti-Socialist views and attacking the social system." He said these phenomena "create rightful indignation."

Hungarian analysts said Mr. Gyenes was alluding to criticism in print, movies and broadcasts of Hungary's Stalinist era. Some liberalization in the 1950s allowed opposition to grow, culminating in 1956 in a anti-Communist revolt that was crushed by Soviet troops and tanks. Mr. Kadar's government was installed a month after the revolt.

More of Mr. Kadar's comments in his speech dealt with the perceived need to continue with economic policies diverging from the centralist Soviet model.

Of the country's small but vigorous private sector, he said: "We support a better utilization of individual and family labor reserves. Small enterprises and economic work groups gradually fit into the system of the Socialist economy."

Mr. Kadar endorsed existing policies of decentralization and of closing down or drastically reorganizing unprofitable state-run enterprises.

He restated the role of profit in economic planning, saying Hungary's system "takes into consideration the active role of the market."

Although Hungary's cautious freedoms have resulted in relatively cordial relations with the United States, it regularly follows Moscow's line on East-West issues.

Poles Banking Dollars Before Deposit Deadline

WARSAW — Thousands of Poles went to state banks Monday to deposit dollars in new accounts before a rule-takes effect Saturday that forbids paying interest on illegally acquired money deposited after that day.

Newspapers reported that Poles had banked more than \$1 billion between Jan. 1 and last Thursday and said there were still several hundred million dollars in private hands.

Dollars have become vital in Poland for buying scarce goods and services. The black-market rate for the dollar recently rose to about 700 zlotys, compared with an official rate of 135.

To combat the black market, the government this year introduced foreign-currency accounts that earn interest and can be used for travel abroad. To attract illegally owned dollars, the banks said that before March 30, Poles could open these accounts without saying where the money came from.

Soviet Business School Urged

Article Also Says Younger Managers Could Aid Economy

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet economist long identified with reformist ideas has published an article calling for younger managers and for the establishment of a Western-style business school to train industrial leaders.

The article by Abel Aganbegyan, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and head of an economics institute at Novosibirsk, was published Sunday in the government newspaper Izvestia. It appeared to signal an effort by the new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to invigorate the economy.

In his article Sunday, Mr. Aganbegyan quoted Mr. Gorbachev's recent speech demanding an improvement in "the management of the economy."

Too many industrial enterprises, Mr. Aganbegyan said, are run by old men lacking basic engineering training and understanding of sociology, psychology and the latest developments in computers and automation.

"We are living in the century of technological revolution," Mr. Aganbegyan said. "We cannot think that this should bypass the sphere of management."

Alluding to the rigid system of centralized planning, he said some organizations "try to make decisions for managers and their enterprises, leaving them very little room for showing their own initiative."

What is required, he said, is the introduction of management courses that would employ such Western techniques as computer-modeled games. His institute, he said, has had some success in offering an intensive, three-month course for factory leaders. But, he said, an overall improvement of the management system requires money and time.

"If foreign business schools spend \$20,000 to develop the cheapest business game, it is clear that we will have to spend the same amount of money as well," he said.

"If the capitalists do not spare funds on teaching business people active management methods, then why should we think we can limit ourselves to just lecturing" to industrial managers.

Mr. Gorbachev, like Yuri V. Andropov, his predecessor, has focused most of his attention so far on Moscow's internal problems and has insisted on greater economic efficiency and social and labor discipline.

It is expected that the new Soviet leader's drive to modernize the economy and revive its growth will include a substantial change in personnel. It was announced Saturday that the minister of electricity, Pyotr S. Neporozhny, 74, has been succeeded by Anatoli I. Mayorets, 55.

Although Andropov initiated "experiments" in several branches of industry, seeking to give managers more autonomy and to reward higher productivity, Mr. Aganbegyan wrote that "there has been no breakthrough in productivity." Mr. Gorbachev's immediate predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko, had continued Andropov's policy but with far less vigor.

Mr. Gorbachev said in his only speech since he became head of the Communist Party that he wanted to see a restructuring of "the material and technical base of production" and an improvement in "social relations."

■ **Pravda Assails Coal Industry**
The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Monday that the Soviet coal industry was dogged by poor management and inadequate equipment. Reuters.

Consequently, last year the equivalent of 10 million tons of fuel were lost, the report said.

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The Old Ball Game's Back, With New Pitch

(Continued from Page 1)

warning the frequency of the "is" appearances. To prolong and avoid crippling arm injury, they are allowed to pitch fixed number of innings per

Sandinists also seem to view it as an instrument for integration. A new major league representing the longest Atlantic Coast is coming for second place in its division. Two other new teams, industrial workers and National Union of Agricultural Workers.

According to Mr. Argiello, the league is subsidizing all 10 league teams. Sports writers has meant higher wages for

ed to not only support but to actively take part in the revolutionary process. When the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Nicaraguan People's Militias was celebrated with a mass rally and a parade in Managua late last month, the marchers included "patriotic" ballplayers in uniform, carrying rifles on their shoulders instead of bats.

From a strictly political point of view, baseball, which was popularized by the U.S. Marines who occupied Nicaragua for nearly 20 years, has "imperialist" connotations. That has not prevented the game from acquiring a mass following that cuts across ideological lines and includes many of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's top leaders.

"Sometimes we will talk about baseball at cabinet meetings, and every now and then we even play a bit ourselves," Mr. Argiello said. "The biggest fans are Humberto Ortega and Sergio Ramirez." He was referring to the defense minister and the vice president.

Five Nicaraguan players have made it to the U.S. major leagues in the last 10 years, the most successful being Dennis Martinez, a pitcher for the Baltimore Orioles, and David Green, an outfielder-first baseman with the San Francisco Giants.

When the St. Louis Cardinals traded Mr. Green to the Giants last month, analyses of the deal dom-

nated the sports pages here for days. At the moment, attention has shifted to Mr. Martinez's chances of regaining his spot in the Orioles' starting rotation.

"Just the other week, a scout for the Pittsburgh Pirates came through here," said Edgardo Tijerino, sports editor of the Sandinist Front's official newspaper, Barricada. "He said there were at least three players he might be interested in signing."

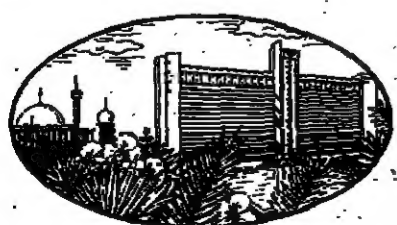
But, added Mr. Tijerino, who described himself as a Detroit Tigers fan, "It is our policy not to disclose the salary figures in the contracts signed by players in the U.S." He said the front "does not want our players to be dazzled by millionaire contracts that might tempt them to leave the country to try and make it in the big leagues."

The byword in Nicaraguan baseball these days, then, is self-sufficiency. The country even has stopped importing gloves, bats, and other equipment from the United States and has begun making its own ball, the Danto.

There have been, as might be expected, some complaints that the Danto ball is inferior to those once imported from the United States. But, Mr. Tijerino said, most of the protests seem to have come from pitchers whose earned run averages have risen and hitters whose batting averages have dropped since the new ball went into play.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Mike and Kate Westbrook: 'Ransacking Rossini' for Jazz

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Mike Westbrook has written jazz music based on the works of Garcia Lorca, Brecht, Blake, Hesse, Rimbaud and Rossini and performed it in Zurich, Lausanne, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Paris, Milan, Rome and London. He is preparing a musical theater adaptation of D.H. Lawrence's poem "The Ass" to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the author's birth in Nottingham in September.

His orchestra will be featured at the Europa Jazz Festival in Le Mans, France, on April 20.

This most European of European jazzmen admits that "the main audience still looks to America for its jazz. We can't argue with that, but where does it leave us? It's just like Surrealism or something, the form no longer belongs to any one place. Jazz has spread throughout the world and we find our inspiration comes principally from European poetry and traditions."

"We" are Westbrook and his wife, Kate, who plays tenor horn, sings and co-writes some of the material. "We spend most of our year touring Europe and after 12 years of it we can now do most of our repertoire in the language of the country we are playing in. Garcia Lorca sounds better in Spanish, Brecht is somehow more spontaneous in German."

European government cuts in culture budgets hurt adventurous music like the Westbrooks'.

"Though I suppose Europe still must take second place to American jazz," he said, "sometimes I do not find the current American music very creative. It's kind of coasting, thrown together without enough rehearsal, people resting on their laurels, not struggling as we have to here to stay on top of what we are doing. Our situation is very perilous."

Looking at their books for the rest of the year, he finds that subsidized official festivals and presentations are sharply down. "They are relying on standard American names to draw the crowds," he said while in Paris last week to launch his new album, "On Duke's Birthday" (Hut). "They are not so willing to risk the consequences of experimentation. Basically, there's a conservative trend."

Except for a few piano lessons from his grandmother, Westbrook is self-taught. He was born in High Wycombe in England and grew up in Torquay and learned jazz "chronologically, from Jelly Roll Morton to Fats Waller and, through my father, Duke Ellington." He formed his first band while in art school in Plymouth. In the mid-1960s they enjoyed a once-weekly residence at Ronnie Scott's Old Place in London.

Influenced by Ellington and Gil Evans, he augmented his band until it became "The Concert Orchestra," which was ambitious, expensive and cumbersome, requiring large halls and heavy amplification.

In the early 1970s, just about the time Kate joined the band (they were married later), Mike's career "had come to a halt. Somehow everything seemed to fall apart. And then a door opened."

"There was a big movement towards community arts in Britain at the time," Kate explained. "It usually meant playing in streets or in hospitals and prisons and so on. This meant we had to be mobile, totally acoustic, and we formed a four-piece brass band. It was a real opportunity to play for the sort of people who do not usually come to concerts, and wonderful communicating to people who were so close-up."

Kate learned the tenor horn, an instrument generally played by ladies in Salvation Army bands, not associated with jazz. Westbrook began to play tuba and valve trombone. They looked for new material to fit the unit. The Westbrook music to William Blake's poem "The Slave" has been recorded by the singer Van Morrison (on "A Sense of Wonder," now in the British top 40) and will be performed by the

Westbrooks in London on March 29.

There are now three basic Westbrook groups, a sort of "music for all occasions" concept: the trio, "A Little Westbrook Music," which toured France earlier this month; the brass band, now seven pieces; and the 11-piece Mike Westbrook Orchestra. Westbrook said he was "a bit sad to move away from the street concept," but "we began to be interested in theater music. We'll be playing the Rossini in Queen Elizabeth Hall in June."

During a theater festival in Lausanne, Mike started "ransacking Rossini. I suppose you could call it 'jazzing it up.' It's the sort of thing one might imagine as terribly corny, but it turned out to be great fun. It's just popular music, after all. The finale from 'William Tell' is like one of the greatest pop songs ever, with a marvelous progression of chords going down in thirds. It's a great bold theme—it could have been written yesterday."

He said he and the groups "never consciously built any sort of special

repertoire; we sort of just decided what to play today. I've always had a great respect for the myth of New Orleans tradition, and I suppose it was quite natural to go back to that source; we played 'High Society.' Then we came across some Elizabethan music and I arranged that. And on our new album I tried to capture the spirit of Duke without using any of his actual material."

He thinks of his music as jazz, "although my definition may be broader than others."

Kate: "It ought to be about a great process of music, not stuck in the past."

Mike: "You can debate this forever, to very little effect. But jazz is about individual freedom within a collective community. We keep coming back to that."

Mike Westbrook Brass Band: 7 Dials, Covent Garden, London, March 28; Chaux Theatre, Allégny, March 29; Regio Emilia, Italy, March 30. Mike Westbrook Orchestra: Europa Jazz Festival, Le Mans, April 20.



Mike Westbrook: Looking for material to fit the unit.

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Finding le Mot Juste for Spirited Talk About Wine

By Frank J. Priol
New York Times Service

PARIS — French intellectuals are ever convinced that, unlike their wine, their language is in a state of decline. They blame this on the insidious influence of American culture — to which they are hopelessly addicted. Enraged by this paradox, they revile Americans and brand U.S. culture banal. They mount campaigns against words such as "ferryboat" and "weekend" and indignantly call on the authorities to uproot signs that say "stop" at busy intersections.

To counteract this linguistic slide into the abyss, they write a lot about the true French language. For example, books in a series called "French Rediscovered" have been appearing intermittently for several years. The most recent title is "The Words of Wine and Drinking," by Martine Chatelet-Courtois. Appearing as it does in a series on saving the French language, the book shows, if nothing else, how important wine and spirits are to the French soul, not to mention its liver.

The book is a compilation of French slang, historical words, archaic words and technical words, all dealing with drinks, drinking and drinkers. Some of its observations shed light on France and French wine.

There are some fascinating definitions. For example, *chicory* has been added to French coffee from time immemorial. But in Paris ar-

got in the middle of the last century, *chicory* was a synonym for drunkenness. Chatelet-Courtois found that the derivation was from *schickern*, the Yiddish word for drunkenness.

"Bar" is almost as common in French as in English. At one time in France it was usually modified by "American," as in *bar américain*. The French word for a bar is *comptoir*, which simply means counter. But "The Words of Wine and Drinking" traces the word from the English "barroom" to the Middle English "bare," which was plucked whole from Old French.

Some phrases are almost poetic. Who but the French would call the raised punt in the bottom of a rapidly emptying wine bottle the Mount of Despair? On the other hand, who but the French could come up with "let's throw a couple behind the tie" for "let's have a couple of drinks."

Sometimes the book is simply wrong. Take the phrase *voir des éléphants* — "to see pink elephants." Chatelet-Courtois says it used to be "to see pink elephants fly," and traces it to the 1950s and the popular Walt Disney film "Dumbo." But there were "pink elephants" cocktails in the 1920s, just as there were "pink ladies." The phrase may well go back to the first peasants who saw Hannibal's elephant-led troops tumbling down out of the Alps.

The name of the model Margaux Hemingway came from Chateau

Margaux, whose wine her parents — according to her father, son of the writer Ernest Hemingway — were drinking around the time of her conception. But I did not know until reading "The Words of Wine" that in 16th-century France a *margot* was a woman of easy reputation or a female drunk. Apparently, in the region around Lyon, *margot* still refers to being drunk.

"Toast" is another word that has crossed and recrossed the English Channel. Originally, according to "The Words of Wine," it was French. It was spelled *toasté* and meant a slice of grilled bread. In Elizabethan England one put a slice of toast in a glass of wine being offered to someone to honor him. It became "toast" in England, came back to France in the 18th century as *toasté* and then became *toast* in the 19th century. This remains on both sides of the channel, although French linguists would undoubtedly prefer *pain grillé*.

"Sponge," or *éponge*, has about the same meaning in the French vernacular as it does in the English. To say in either language that someone "soaks up wine like a sponge" is not hard to decipher. The book offers a quote from Gustave Flaubert, however, that is worth repeating. Writing to a friend, he said: "I sleep like a rock, eat like an ogre and drink like a sponge." How did he ever have time for "Madame Bovary"?

One of the more interesting defini-

tions is that of the French word *connoisseur*. (The English word "connoisseur" is from the O French.) Remarkably for a French writer, Chatelet-Courtois says *connoisseur* that "it has such a unes that it is difficult to translate."

"The connoisseur," she writes, "doesn't have the scientific knowledge of an enologist, nor even understanding of wines as precise as that of some professionals, such as professional tasters and stewards. His knowledge is incomparable to the culture of a honest man than to the erudition of an expert." One wonders what means by "the culture of an honest man."

Anyone who doubts the vast and originality of the French language should turn to Chatelet-Courtois's list of slang terms (she finds about 110), terms for drinking (about 150), her phrases for overindulgence (about 60). Some of the more turesque in this last group: "flower-nose," "cellar frog," "bag" and "tea seller."

The Paris intelligentsia need worry. Their language is flourishing. For every silly cliché they pick up from Americans, they got one or two or more of their own.

"Les Mots du Vin et de l'ivresse" by Martine Chatelet-Courtois Volume 10 in the series "Le Français Retrouvé," published by B-

'Natural' Drink Trend Aids British Cider

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

HEREFORD, England — The quest for lighter, more "natural" and healthful beverages so popular in the United States is also bubbling up in the deeply established drinking habits of the British. The movement is particularly effervescent at the world's largest cidemaking enterprise, H. P. Bulmer Ltd., a 98-year-old company that has prospered mightily from the recent changes in Britons' drinking habits.

Its facilities look like a set for a Hitchcock thriller — row after row of immense black-and-white oak vats towering 30 feet (9 meters) above the floor, jammed so closely together that the visitor soon loses his way in the maze. From its base in Hereford, close to the border between England and Wales, Bulmer's last year sold half of the total British consumption of 67 million gallons of cider, worth about \$430 million, twice as much as a decade ago.

The British, to be sure, still consume 25 pints of beer for every one of cider, but while cider is growing, beer is declining, especially the traditional British tipple, the dark-hued brew called bitter.

No one is quite sure how to explain the evolution of cider from a drink favored by West Country rustics into a mass-consumption product. Heavy advertising certainly had something to do with it, and so did the introduction of cider on draft into more than 85,000 pubs.

But G.A. Thomas, a Bulmer's spokesman, said he suspected that the most important influence had been the growing preference for drinks that are light and "natural." British cider (not to be confused with the alcohol-free American product) is simply fermented apple juice, without additives. It ranges from 3 to 8 percent alcohol, less than most wine.

Cider used to be cheaper than beer, but no more. In 1976, Denis Healey, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, a man who knew a bur-

geoning revenue source when he saw one, reintroduced a cider duty after a respite of 40 years, and successive increases have made the drink somewhat more costly than draft bitter.

It was William the Conqueror who brought cider, along with so much else, to Britain. During the Hundred Years War it was a welcome substitute for the wine that no longer crossed the Channel, and in the 18th century it was a favorite of aristocrats. Then it fell from fashion, and cider houses by the dozens went into bankruptcy.

As in Normandy, British cider is made from all sorts of apples, but in the Hereford area it is made from sharp, tangy little fruits with names like Yarlington Mill and Tom Put and Stoke Red. The apples are shaken from the trees and picked up from the ground by machines, ground into pulp and pressed. The juice ferments for about six to eight weeks.

Cider comes in many forms: strong and not-so-strong, still and bubbly, dry and sweet. The big seller is Bulmer's Strongbow, an as-tringent drink with a fragrant taste, high in alcohol, which the company

admits to having developed for the "macho market."

Bulmer's sells its product with success in Australia, Kenya, even Mauritius — but has had no luck with the vast U.S. market. Imports account for most of the commercially available alcoholic cider in the United States, but they amounted to only 319,600 gallons last year. That includes the 20,000 cases of Bulmer's that ended up mainly in Boston and San Francisco.

The problem, said Richard Thorpe of Bulmer's, is that "Americans think of cider as something traditional and nonalcoholic to drink at Halloween and Thanksgiving." But the company is not giving up. Taking notice of the popularity of wine "coolers" in the States, Thorpe is trying to promote the notion of apple coolers.

Perhaps the British producer ought to take into account the American health craze and quote the 17th-century diarist John Evelyn in its advertisements. Cider, he wrote, "excites and cleanses the stomach, strengthens the digestion and infallibly frees the kidneys and bladder from breeding the gravel stone."

6 Love Letters From Grieg To Young Pianist Published

Review

BERGEN, Norway — Six love letters from the composer Edvard Grieg to a young concert pianist have been published here after a dispute that eventually split along political lines.

The letters were written by Grieg in 1896, when he was 52 years old and had been married for almost 20 years to the singer Nina Hagerup, his cousin. The recipient was Bella Edwards, a little-known musician believed to have been American or Danish. She was 17 or 18 at the time. Historians in Bergen, where Grieg was born in 1843, said he was

well-known as having an eye for pretty women, but the letters to Edwards are the first indication that he carried on such relationships after middle age.

Grieg's career was at its peak when he wrote the letters, published by a library in Bergen. He is remembered primarily for the Peer Gynt suites — incidental music written for Henrik Ibsen's play — and his romantic piano concerto.

The library bought the letters from a Danish antique collector in 1960. Grieg's descendants objected to their publication, citing the composer's statement in his will that the letters should be burned. But a majority of members of the board of the Bergen library voted in favor of publishing.

The dispute ended earlier this month when the main Norwegian political parties represented on the board voted in favor of the letters' publication, with the Christian Peoples Party opposing it.

"How I long for you and how happy you make me. It is as though every breath I take brings your soul closer to mine," Grieg wrote.

He is thought to have met Edwards in Copenhagen, where she studied from 1894 to 1896. He often traveled through the Danish capital on his way to concert dates on the Continent.

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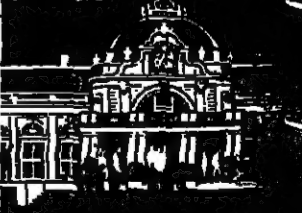
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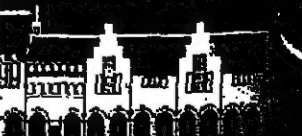
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ARTS / LEISURE

'Paris Perfection' at Chanel Gets Lagerfeld a Standing Ovation

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

RIS — "Paris perfection" is way one California boutique defined the Chanel collection Monday morning, everybody agreed, and gave Lagerfeld, who designs this collection, a standing ovation, a standing ovation, who with a magic wand, who the destiny of this house

PARIS FASHION

Lagerfeld was in total command got everything right: proportions, colors and the spirit of the clothes, much younger and more sophisticated than the essence of Chanel as a woman who lived her times with a Lagerfeld's fearless approach backed by his fireworks of changing the proportions. He did away with the famous-length Chanel hemline, stopped above the knee or at the ankles, and there were a lot of a few seasons ago, purists

ting 'Lost America'

PSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States.

one has sketched the psychology of the baby-boomers, or

MOVIE MARQUEE

the comic potential beneath cutely as Albert Brooks. His us "Lost in America" gives us a peek of the mind — it's not so, but the hero's ego that platters with pies and ad down the staircases of his mind," says Paul Attanasio of Washington Post.

the eve of an expected protest, an advertising executive, Howard — played by who also directed — lies in bed. He's climbing the stairs, but he's in a rut, as wife (Julie Hagerty), per-director in a big retail store, the same way. When David gets fired, it's like a shot for them. Inspired by "Easy Rider," they decide to go out of society and head the country in search of the America. The easiest of easy though, they buy a Winnebago complete with microwave (with browning capability), they're fueled by a \$100,000

would have hollered; this time they did not appear to even notice.

Nor did they seem to mind that the shoulders were much wider and the shoes much flatter, and that all the gold chains were replaced by multicolored chokers. Lagerfeld did keep the pretty gold buttons, however, and the signature black Asos and white canela.

The minute that Ines de la Fressange — the house model, who is paid a fortune to work only for Chanel — came out in the first outfit, the mood was set. This was an ombre silk trenchcoat was worn over pants, with a simple khaki-and-navy sweater and flat shoes. It was followed by more coats, of which the prettiest were cut along the lines of riding coats. They were made of loden, leather, tweed and cashmere, with matching boater-shaped hats.

Cashmere sweaters hung negligently from coats' belts or were tucked into the skirts of dressy evening suits. Simple black sweaters were worn over asymmetrical tulle skirts. Gray flannel, usually reserved for the boardroom, made it to the ballroom. So did leather, including a smoke-gray leather suit, its floor-length skirt finished with a back drape. Strangely draped black dresses, some embroidered with gold, owed nothing to Chanel and everything to Lagerfeld.

So did the Watteau-inspired clothes that he introduced three months ago in the couture collection and that gave a shot in the arm not only to the house of Chanel but to the whole couture world. He continued on the same romantic track with frilly-edged suits and some satin evening outfits in Watteau pastels.

There's a new face in the Dior clan, Bernard Arnault was named Dior's president last week, while Paul Arnaud, the former president, was named general manager.

Arnault's construction company, Ferrel, is one of four new owners of Bonssac Saint-Preux, Dior's parent company; the other three are banks. Asked if Dior would go public, Arnault said only that the Bonssac group had suspended trading on the Paris Bourse pending a

restructuring of its capitalization that he said would augment the capital by 400 million francs (about \$405 million) and give the four owners the majority of the shares. He said they hoped to resume trading in October or November. The house of Dior, the jewel in the

crown of Bonssac Saint-Preux, is worth 500 million to 1.5 billion francs, Arnault said.

Meanwhile, the Dior ready-to-wear is sluggish at best. The designing is by four young men under the artistic direction of Marc Bohan, who does the house's couture line.

This may explain the confusion in trends, with everything from the currently popular ski clothes to last year's androgynous look. There were even winter shorts and strong whiffs of Courreges and Cardin.

Maybe Dior's managers should concentrate on finding just one good designer.

Interesting things were happening outside the Tuileries runways. Tan Giudicelli, who sat out the last two seasons because of financial mishaps, was back on the scene and showing in his apartment on Boulevard Raspail.

Having severed the link with his former backer, the oil-drilling heir Primat Schlumberger, he now has a tie-up with Sheikh Mubarak al-Sabah of Kuwait. It came about by accident, Giudicelli said. "His sister, Amina, used to buy from my boutique on Rue de Tournon. One day, she asked what happened — and decided to put me back in business." Since she lived in London, she opened a Giudicelli boutique Feb. 28 at 12 Beauchamp Place. Another is scheduled to open soon in New York.

This is good news, for Giudicelli understands cocktail and evening dresses better than most designers, and he has a very witty and Parisian hand. He will fill a gap in Paris, where evening wear is not so easy to find, especially at ready-to-wear prices.

His new collection of 60 models included several beauties, including a funny black-and-white one, trimmed with white ostrich feathers, that Giudicelli called "my French poodle."

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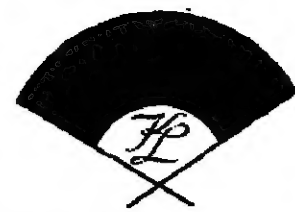
Lagerfeld's coat and trousers for Chanel; "French poodle" dress by Tan Giudicelli.

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René Lalique in London.

The Galerie Moderne R. Lalique Collection at Harvey Nichols 26 March - 20 April.

A rare collection of Decorative Glass by René Lalique (1860-1945), organised by Galerie Moderne, the world's foremost authority on R. Lalique glass, is now on view at Harvey Nichols, one of London's leading Department Stores.

Galerie Moderne's unique and representative collection will be of particular value to visitors with an interest in 1920's Decorative Arts and R. Lalique glass; renowned for its quality and design throughout this exotic era to the present day.

The exhibits, which include vases, bowls and statuettes in opalescent and frosted glass, are being offered exclusively through Harvey Nichols as part of their French "Parle Français" season.

The Harvey Nichols "Parle Français" season, which includes the Galerie Moderne R. Lalique Collection, runs from 26 March to 20 April.

Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1.

Grand Nue, by René Lalique, circa 1920. Important statue (66 cms), in frosted glass.

Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Small Beer for Britain

Britain's latest budget was dismissed by many commentators as boring. A week after its unveiling, it still does not look like a dramatic contribution toward better economic health in a country dogged by severe unemployment, a shaky currency and a long history of bad labor relations.

Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, does not aim at any sort of Keynesian reflation. Extrapolating from his own estimates, it is hard to see unemployment falling this year from the present three to four million, or around 13 percent of the labor force. The aim is to reduce the budget deficit, instead of pushing it up in Reaganite fashion to create more demand and jobs. That is not surprising, since Mr. Lawson is profoundly un-Keynesian and highly suspicious of the adventurous course that the Reagan administration has taken. The suspicion is warranted — not because the underlying concept of changing your budget balance to balance your economy is wrong, but because the Reagan administration seems to have dangerously overprescribed a medicine that should be used judiciously.

There were some mildly useful points in the Lawson budget. Reform of National Insurance — which taxes employers according to the number of workers they employ, and taxes workers according to their wages — may fairly encourage employers to take on more lower-paid workers; one hopes it will not inspire them to get rid of the higher-paid. The intention to draw the teeth of the official wage councils — which discourage recruitment of the jobless by keeping the bottom end of wages up — and the plan to increase spending on youth training projects

accord well with the sensible view that European governments have to deploy a wide range of policies to get people back to work.

What is disappointing is that Britain has not seen fit to follow up last year's rationalization of corporate tax by an attack on the irrationalities in the personal tax system. There are only promises of discussion papers, which can drag proceedings out beyond the lifetime of the present government. As in America, the distortions in the present tax system are harmful to prosperity.

For the rest, Britain's budget is rather small beer — almost literally. Some questionably large increases in taxes on cigarettes and drink will raise the general price level slightly faster than would otherwise have been the case, mildly aggravating the modest smokers and drinkers but doing little to help the drunks and the cancer-prone.

Mr. Lawson's second budget is intent on defeating inflation. Otherwise it is a bit of a non-event. This is probably right for the moment, because a new event is about the last thing you need when your economy is emerging, a little groggy, from a yearlong coal strike, confusion in the market for oil (one of Britain's major assets) and upsetting conditions in the exchange markets.

A major problem has long been the idea that the British budget, which has to coincide with the vernal equinox, should set the scene for the year ahead. Decisions should not be made at an arbitrary date. Britain was probably right not to change much this Easter. What Mr. Lawson has to watch is whether, perhaps near the autumn equinox, some small change of course is needed.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Midterm Blues in Europe

All three of Western Europe's major governments have fallen into one kind or another of a midterm slump. Americans might usefully keep that in mind, since it is affecting the way Europe responds to the rest of the world.

French regional elections have turned out badly for the governing Socialists and well for their conservative opponents. Since the campaign for next year's parliamentary elections is already under way, the regional returns are another warning of trouble ahead for President Francois Mitterrand. His own term runs until 1988, opening the possibility that he may find himself trying to govern with the National Assembly in the hands of the opposition. That is a familiar circumstance in American politics but has never happened in France's Fifth Republic, and the prospect creates great anxiety.

In West Germany earlier this month, Oskar Lafontaine, a radical Social Democrat, led his party to triumph in a state election in Saarland. That has no immediate effect on the conservative-to-center coalition in power at the federal level, but Mr. Lafontaine's victory gives new force to the nationalist attack on established West German policy and significantly increases the strength of the left wing within the Social Democratic Party.

In Britain, Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government remains securely in control with its large parliamentary majority, but it has been sinking recently in opinion polls. If

national elections follow their usual rhythm, Britain, West Germany and Italy will hold elections in 1987. Governing parties in those three countries, unlike the French Socialists, are not yet close enough to the next vote to have to worry about it very urgently, but all of them are now halfway through their terms, with less to show than they had hoped.

The general tendency in European politics is toward the right now, but the party, as it has been for some years, against the party in power. The widespread sense of discontent is generated all else by the very high unemployment and the failure of a succession of experiments and initiatives to restrain its steady rise. The interesting comparison between Britain and France suggests that the prescriptions of neither right nor left do much to cure the kind of unemployment from which most of Western Europe now suffers.

The causes lie deeper than conventional policy can reach. Most Europeans seem to be committed to social stability to a degree that is bad for economic growth. They know it, but they are sticking with their choice, however much they may complain about the side effects. The high unemployment has not led to political disruption or collapse, as politicians had feared, but it has made European politics a cheerless business in which governments now find themselves grimly on the defensive.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Botha Will Have to Negotiate

As still more South African blacks fell to police bullets over the weekend, President Botha told American television that it was all a Communist plot, that nobody in the world would stop him maintaining law and order and that people who opposed his government did not get shot. Meanwhile, white opposition members of Parliament from the Progressive Federal Party conducted a swift inquiry on the spot in the Uitenhage area of the Eastern Cape and came away convinced that the police had deliberately fired ball ammunition (as distinct from tear gas, plastic bullets or shot) into Thursday's funeral procession although they had not been attacked.

In less than seven months since the new constitution came into force, excluding the black majority but giving other non-white groups a subordinate share in power, more than 200 Africans have been killed by police in disturbances too numerous to count. If South Africa looks bad after [Uitenhage], it was no better before it, for those who wished to see. People have been speaking of time running out ever since Sharpeville, but the direct threat to white domination by force is no more real a

quarter of a century later. All one can say is that the African majority is much more impatient. The president's position is as clear today as it was a week, a month or a year ago: He will initiate reform, just you wait and see, but he will not tolerate the unrest which persistently proves it to be overdue. The real flaw in President Botha's approach is not so much the contradiction between the peacemaker and the paranoid policeman as his determination to impose reform from above rather than negotiate with those who demand it.

—The Guardian (London).

Cause for Concern in Greece

There is genuine cause for concern over developments in Greece. By forcing Constantine Caramanlis out, Andreas Papandreu has removed the chief obstacle to his campaign, launched in 1981, to get rid of U.S. military bases and perhaps quit NATO. It probably would be counterproductive for the United States to match Mr. Papandreu's provocations tit for tat. It would not be wrong to remind the Greek government of the mutual benefits to be derived from close cooperation.

—The Sacramento (California) Bee.

For an American Approach to Vietnam

By Robert A. Manning

WASHINGTON — Vietnam's brutal but effective military campaign against the Cambodian rebels fighting along the border with Thailand may have opened a window of opportunity for the United States and the ASEAN countries — a chance to settle the tragic conflict in Indochina and reduce Soviet influence there.

The Vietnamese offensive — some 20 rebel camps have been destroyed in February and March — is part of a two-track strategy: to eliminate any serious resistance to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, and then bargain from a position of strength to settle the conflict there on terms favorable to Hanoi.

Vietnam has in effect created a new set of political facts in Cambodia. At the same time, however, its own dire economic straits are compelling it to seek an opening to the West.

How can the West be sure Hanoi wants to negotiate? Consider events of recent months. Even as Vietnamese troops were destroying the Cambodian rebel bases — those belonging to the non-Communist guerrillas and the Khmer Rouge — and driving some 300,000 refugees across the border into Thailand, Hanoi agreed to cooperate with Washington on recovering Americans still missing in action in Vietnam.

The supreme irony is that Vietnam is now advocating more American involvement in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese clearly hope to curb Chinese influence. They also seem to see that Soviet economic aid has not been sufficient

to sustain their country, and they fear the consequences of a Chinese-Soviet rapprochement.

What exactly has Vietnam gained?

First, the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh no longer faces any significant resistance inside Cambodia.

Second, much to the chagrin of the ASEAN members, Vietnam has called China's bluff. Beijing, the main backer of the Khmer Rouge, has not launched any significant counteroffensive.

Third, the refugees driven into Thailand put new pressure on it to reach a settlement.

All three gains would be useful to Hanoi in negotiations over Cambodia. What would be the talks' likely outcome? The key question is whether Hanoi could accept a "Finlandized" Cambodia, over which it had less than complete control.

The new Cambodian government would have to be the product of internationally supervised elections and would likely be headed, nominally at least, by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state and leader of one of the non-Communist rebel factions. It would, however, also have to include some non-Communist rebels now fighting under Son Sann, the former prime minister, and even some Khmer Rouge, although not their infamous and barbaric leaders.

There has already been a flurry of diplomatic activity. Senior American, Soviet, Chinese and

Australian officials have been in an out of Thailand and Vietnam. Last month Prince Sihanouk appeared in Canberra urging international talks. There is as yet little to suggest that Vietnam is willing to accept less than total domination of Indochina. But Hanoi's desire for Western aid and investment gives the United States significant leverage. So far the Reagan administration has deferred to China and the ASEAN countries on all questions involving the Cambodian conflict. A bold American initiative could, however, do much to encourage Vietnamese flexibility.

What does America stand to gain? Eventual normalization of relations, with a phasing down of the Soviet military presence at Cam Ranh Bay.

Many in the ASEAN countries would like to see Hanoi weaned from the Soviet bloc. Vietnam being after all the only likely counterweight to Chinese influence in Southeast Asia. This would be a serious blow to Moscow and could only enhance U.S. security interests in Asia. A settlement would also eliminate the possibility that the worst of the Khmer Rouge would eventually shoot their way back into power in Cambodia.

The United States would have nothing to lose from a diplomatic initiative. It would at the very least score points with ASEAN allies and call Vietnam's diplomatic bluff.

Mr. Manning writes on international affairs for the *For East Economic Review* and other publications. He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

For American Military Aid to Khmer Nationalists

By Kishore Mahbubani

The writer is Singapore's ambassador to the United Nations.

NEW YORK — Cambodia, the last country entrapped in the Indochina conflict and the one to suffer the most, can be rescued from its 15-year nightmare and restored to peaceful independence by American working with the Pacific basin countries. The rescue operation requires that America find the political will to carry it out, and also that it provide military support to nationalist groups led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann.

A useful step was the vote last Wednesday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Asia to allocate \$5 million to the Sihanouk and Son Sann forces fighting the Vietnamese. A third resistance group, Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, would not get a cent.

U.S. military support for the nationalists, accompanied by diplomacy, might well force the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam — all parties to Cambodia's tragedy — to move away from the stalemate. It would increase the cost of the Vietnamese occupation and ensure that if Hanoi's forces withdrew, the Cambodians would not be left to the mercy of the Khmer Rouge, who killed millions when they ruled. On moral grounds the nationalists de-

serve such support. Failure to act would amount to complicity in prolonging Cambodia's agony.

U.S. military support would not involve sending any military personnel — only limited amounts of the material that guerrillas require.

After America left Cambodia in 1975 there was almost continuous warfare between the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge and the Soviet-supported Vietnamese forces. This led in January 1979 to the occupation of Cambodia.

Hanoi pretended it invaded to rescue Cambodia from the Khmer Rouge, but in their place it installed ex-Khmer Rouge cadres — a cynical act best understood by imagining the allied armies installing ex-Nazi after freeing Europe from Hitler. Cambodians have no love for the Vietnamese, their traditional rivals, nor for the Khmer Rouge. They cry out for an alternative.

In recent years, encouraged by ASEAN — the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and

Thailand — the nationalists have gradually emerged as a political force. In recognition of their growing effectiveness, Vietnam in recent months has brutally attacked and seized nationalist camps on the Thai-Cambodian border. The poorly supplied nationalists were defenseless against the overwhelming superior Soviet-supplied Vietnamese tanks and artillery.

Without outside military support, including America's, the nationalists will remain defenseless. Thus ASEAN has asked the international community "to increase support and assistance to the Kampuchean people in their political and military struggle to liberate their homeland from foreign occupation" — an appeal primarily aimed at America.

Paradoxically, 10 years after expelling U.S. forces from Vietnam, Hanoi has invited the United States to return to Indochina and "assume a responsible role in contributing to the long-term peace and stability in Southeast Asia." This opportunity should not be missed.

Any settlement of the Cambodi-

an conflict requires reduction of tensions between China and Vietnam. America, with its close ties to China, can be an honest broker.

Moreover, America could join Japan in offering to assist Vietnam in its long-overdue economic development once its forces were withdrawn from Cambodia.

In a Cambodian rescue effort, the United States would not work alone but would be complementing the efforts of ASEAN, China, Japan and other Pacific basin countries to find a solution.

How would America benefit? Resolution of the problem would remove the last major focal point of superpower conflict in the basin and enable China and Southeast Asian countries to accelerate economic development of the basin. This would bring immediate rewards to American trade and industry. In strategic terms, a Vietnam at peace would be under less pressure to offer bases to the Soviet Union.

Perhaps the greatest benefit of contributing to the successful accomplishment of peace in Indochina would be that it might finally help bury the painful memories of the Vietnam War.

The New York Times.

'Greece First' Papandreu Provokes a Showdown

By L.S. Stavrianos

SAN DIEGO — With the resignation of President Constantine Caramanlis on March 10, fighting turned to out-fighting in Greece. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu precipitated the trouble by suddenly withdrawing support for a second five-year Caramanlis term.

A showdown struggle for political primacy is now out in the open. The outcome will have far-reaching international repercussions.

It takes 180 votes in the 300-member Parliament to elect a president on the third ballot, which is due on Wednesday after two inconclusive rounds. Mr. Papandreu's nominee — Christos Sartzetakis, a Supreme Court judge — is expected to win. Mr. Papandreu would then be the undisputed head of Greece until October, when his four-year term ends and new elections are mandatory.

If Mr. Sartzetakis fails to win the needed 180 votes, the acting president must dissolve Parliament and hold elections by May 6.

Whether the next election is in May or October, it will be a no-holds-barred brawl. Mr. Papandreu has already called on his followers "to take up battle stations."

The chief opposition to his Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement is the conservative New Democracy Party led by Constantine Mitsotakis. But his strongest opponent is Mr. Caramanlis, 76, who served as prime minister and president for a total of 19 years. American officials and media have already taken sides. Mr. Caramanlis is touted as a "principled conservative" and Mr. Papandreu

stigmatized as being "slippery," "anti-American" and "demagogic." This is simplistic and misleading.

In a 1979 exchange in Parliament, Mr. Papandreu, as an opposition deputy, asked whether nuclear weapons were stored at the U.S. bases in Greece. Mr. Caramanlis, as prime minister, replied that under treaty provisions "the facilities do not have nuclear weapons, nor may they be used for war operations without permission of the Greek government."

It was later reported that in secret agreements the government had not only accepted the stationing of nuclear weapons but agreed to "exclusive U.S. activity" at the Heraklion base, where "there will be no Greek authority, supervision, or presence."

This episode not only renders suspect the conventional appraisal of the two Greek leaders, but also suggests an explanation for the widespread anti-American sentiment revealed by polls recently conducted in Greece.

Ever since their country became independent in 1830, Greek political leaders have been doing what Mr. Caramanlis did in 1979. The reason was plain and naked force.

Sir Edmund Lyons, the British minister to Athens, said in 1841: "A truly independent Greece is an absurdity. Greece can be either English or Russian, and since she must be Russian it is necessary that she be English." The British navy dominated the eastern Mediterranean in the 19th century, so Greece did become "English." The American fleet domi-

nated the area after World War II, so Greece became "American."

Greek political leaders accepted the manipulation of their country on the global chessboard. They assumed that there was no feasible alternative, so a cozy relationship developed between Greek politicians serving as pawns and the great powers conducting their global strategies.

This comfortable arrangement has been challenged by Mr. Papandreu. He warned that pawns, by definition, are used and then discarded when no

longer needed. His argument struck a responsive chord among a people who suffered so grievously in and since World War II, victims of successive great-power interventions.

What has made Mr. Papandreu particularly unsettling is that he was serious about his "Greece first" rhetoric and that he strove to implement it when he became prime minister. In doing so he stepped mostly on American toes. Hence the clashes between Washington and Athens when he advocated Balkan demilitarization, cooling of the arms race, downgrading of both the NATO and the Warsaw Pact alliances and focusing of Greek defenses against the direct Turkish threat in the east rather than against Communist states to the north, with which Greece has had friendly relations. Mr. Papandreu now is generally described as "anti-American" — a label Americans affix to one who pursues a "Greece first" policy matching the "America first" policy of the United States.

This is not to suggest that he is blameless for current tensions. He was needlessly abrasive when he stated that the Korean Airlines plane shot down by the Soviets was on a CIA spy mission, and then admitted he had no proof. He often indulges in rhetoric that may be good domestic politics but does not help Greek-U.S. relations. But it would be disingenuous to pretend that the basic issue is more rhetorical style.

More fundamentally, it is the inevitable clash between a great power viewing all regional conflicts in terms of East-West confrontation, and a resurgent nationalism in a small power rejecting its traditional role as passive pawn in great-power stratagems.

The writer is adjunct professor of history at the University of California in San Diego and an author of Greek histories. He contributed this column to the *Los Angeles Times*.

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Yet Again, The Politics Of Terror

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — As Jordan edges toward talks with Israel with Palestinian participation and Egyptian support, murky forces do what they can to prevent it. This was to be expected.

Conflict serves many in the Middle East. The importance of the fight in southern Lebanon is not only local. The Shiites who are attacking Israeli forces and being subjected to Israeli "iron fist" retaliation have introduced a crucial new factor: complex Middle East politics. The enable radical Arabs to boost their armed uprising is possible, to ease their campaign against "traitors" who would deal with Israel, and perhaps most important, to heighten pressure of fear on vacillating conservative Arabs who might otherwise give Jordan a little passive support.

This applies particularly to Saudi Arabia and the emirates. The United States has regularly exaggerated a role that these weak reeds can play in advancing American diplomacy.

Israel helps its worst enemies, provoking and prolonging hatred. Lebanon. The violence accompanying its wise decision to withdraw to assure future calm there and leave a greater menace to Galilee.

The killing of two CBS television technicians was a grave mistake if only exacerbates the situation at a time of great delicacy. Eyewitness from other Western media said appeared to be deliberate. Prime Minister Shimon Peres should have tried to justify the fatal shot as an accident of war. He should at appoint a commission of inquiry.

The danger, as ever in the Middle East, is that short-term tactical and tactical reflexes will block long-term policy needs. That is exactly what some forces are trying to do.

A curious dispute among supporters of the Arab cause against Israel an example of the political labyrinth ahead and the way it can be exploited. The argument is whether A-Nidal is dead or alive, and when Lucien Bitterlin, the French editor of a pro-Arab monthly, really talked him in the Syrian-occupied Be' Valley on Feb. 6 and 7.

Abu Nidal is a shadowy Palestinian terrorist who claims responsibility for "dozens" of assassinations according to Mr. Bitterlin. He reported dead last November.

Mr. Bitterlin is a Gaulist who came passionately pro-Arab in course of supporting the late President de Gaulle's decision to negotiate Algerian independence.

Mr. Bitterlin says he met a man who presented himself as Abu N five years ago in Baghdad, where, he said, he was then known to headquarters. Since Abu Nidal is said to Syrian patriots, and the cent interview was arranged last summer in Damascus but without Syrian intervention, Mr. Bitterlin says. He was sure the man he sat the Bekas was the same person cause of an unusual scar on the forehead.

Abu Nidal is quoted denouncing the report of his death as a hoax. Yasser Arafat to strengthen control over the divided PLO. Mr. Arafat supported by pro-Arab Frenchmen, denounced the interview as "total fabrication" arranged by a secret services to undermine h Western intelligence sources.

There is no evidence that Abu N has died. The man who gave the interview said his real name was Si Khalil el Banna, that he once received a scholarship from the United Nations Agency for Palestinian Refugees, and that he had once been arrested and expelled for revolutionary activity in Saudi Arabia.

He said that Jordan belongs to Palestine and Palestine belongs Syria. He gave his aim as the destruction of Israel and establishment of a revolutionary "people's democracy" in a Syrian-ruled Palestine.

But the real point was threats to kill any PLO official who deals with Israel, to kill King Hussein and to "reactionary" Arabs and to attack Americans. The purpose was clear: prevent moves toward peace, heightening the physical fear of A leaders and their representatives.

The threats may or may not be Syrian-inspired, but they serve Syrian policy. The speaker may or may have been Abu Nidal, but he will have the political impact of his words. For both Israel and the United States, it is important to proceed liberally, firmly and clearly search of peace negotiations. The effective answer. Staying in Lebanon is a murderous distraction that helps inflame the terrorists.

The New York Times.

FROM OUR MARCH 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Canada Imports British Miners
MONTREAL — Labor circles are exasperated by the announcement that the Dominion coal and iron companies have arranged to import 1,000 men from England to replace union miners who have been on strike in Nova Scotia for some time. A number of "strike-breakers" have already been imported from different parts of the Dominion, and it was believed that the mining troubles were over. This opinion seems to have been too optimistic. The trouble arises out of the refusal of employers to recognize the unions because the men were affiliated with the United Mine Workers of the United States and have taken orders from the American executive. This interference of Americans in Canadian matters has robbed the men of public sympathy.

1935: Poland Adopts a Dictatorship
PARIS — By the adoption of the new constitutional regime [on March 23], Poland joined the list of European countries governed more or less dictatorially. In reality, an authoritarian regime is nothing new for Poland. It has existed de facto since 1926, when Marshal Jozef Pilsudski introduced radical reforms which practically put an end to the democratic constitution of 1921. Although the Diet and the Senate have been retained, their function will be advisory. Such an evolution was inevitable after the difficulties encountered in the working of the earlier Constitution and the success of Marshal Pilsudski in forming a government after his coup d'etat in 1926. The failure of the democratic experiment is hardly encouraging for the future of democracy in Europe.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
AT&T	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
GE	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Comp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Comp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25

Monday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
AT&T	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
GE	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Comp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Comp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
AT&T	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
GE	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
Amgen	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Comp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25

NYSE Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Comp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Comp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Comp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25

AMEX Sales				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Comp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Comp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Indus.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25
Transp.	1241.25	1243.25	1239.25	1241.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Last Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Last	Chg.
1241.25	1239.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
268.5	267.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0

Stocks Slip Modestly on NYSE

United Press International
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange slipped modestly late Monday as IBM announced that it expects lower first-quarter profits.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 0.71 Friday, was off 5.97 to 1,261.43 at 3 P.M. Declines led advances 982-516 among the 1,951 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

Five-hour Big Board volume amounted to

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

about 62,281,100 shares, compared with 83,200,000 in the same period Friday.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices were lower in moderate trading.

After the stock market closed Friday, International Business Machines Corp. said that net income in the first quarter would be less than the \$1.97 per share reported in the first quarter of 1984. This would be the first drop since the end of 1981.

The company, citing problems with the strong U.S. dollar and the costs of introducing new products, said it still expects a solid second half.

Charles Jensen of MKI Securities said IBM's report "took some people by surprise."

Negative news from a blue-chip stock as IBM "permeates throughout the list," he said. "This is a lot of sympathetic selling."

"Not too long ago everyone was hoping for a

stronger market with stronger earnings," he said.

According to Mr. Jensen, financing for the bond market is also a concern, with most traders waiting on the sidelines and "somewhat apprehensive" about interest rates.

"The market will often flounder and retest its lows after a rally," Mr. Jensen said.

Harry Vilcoxon of Sutro & Co. in Palo Alto, California, also said the market's slide was a result of the IBM announcement.

"When a major company reports disappointing earnings, it's certainly going to affect — on a near-term basis — the market as a whole," he said.

Characterizing the market as oversold, he said it is "still very much in a position to bounce back and carry us to new highs."

Among factors that may affect the stock market this week is heavy government financing.

On the other hand, stocks could get a boost if President Ronald Reagan and Congress are able to compromise on reductions in defense spending.

The Treasury Department reported a \$20.3-billion deficit for the federal government in February, from \$20.38 billion a year earlier. For the first five months of fiscal 1985, which began Oct. 1, the deficit totaled \$99.64 billion, compared with \$89.22 billion for the same period last year.

G.D. Searle & Co. was near the top of the active list and sharply lower. The company, which has long been seeking a buyer for either all or parts of its business, said it would stop the search.

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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Last	Chg.
1241.25	1239.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
268.5	267.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0

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258.5	257.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0

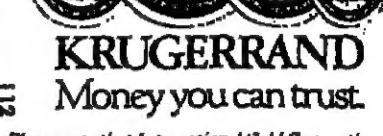
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Last Chg.

1241.25	1239.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
268.5	267.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
258.5	257.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1239.25	1237.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
267.0	265.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
257.0	255.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
257.0	255.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1237.25	1235.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
265.5	264.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
255.5	254.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
255.5	254.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1235.25	1233.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
264.0	262.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
254.0	252.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
254.0	252.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1233.25	1231.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
262.5	261.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
252.5	251.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
252.5	251.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1231.25	1229.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
261.0	259.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
251.0	249.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
251.0	249.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1229.25	1227.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
259.5	258.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
249.5	248.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
249.5	248.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1227.25	1225.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
258.0	256.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
248.0	246.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
248.0	246.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1225.25	1223.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
256.5	255.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
246.5	245.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
246.5	245.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1223.25	1221.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
255.0	253.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
245.0	243.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
245.0	243.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1221.25	1219.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
253.5	252.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
243.5	242.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
243.5	242.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1219.25	1217.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
252.0	250.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
242.0	240.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
242.0	240.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1217.25	1215.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
250.5	249.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
240.5	239.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
240.5	239.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1215.25	1213.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
249.0	247.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
239.0	237.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
239.0	237.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1213.25	1211.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
247.5	246.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
237.5	236.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
237.5	236.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1211.25	1209.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
246.0	244.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
236.0	234.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
236.0	234.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1209.25	1207.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
244.5	243.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
234.5	233.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
234.5	233.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1207.25	1205.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
243.0	241.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
233.0	231.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
233.0	231.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1205.25	1203.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
241.5	240.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
231.5	230.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
231.5	230.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1203.25	1201.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
240.0	238.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
230.0	228.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
230.0	228.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1201.25	1199.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
238.5	237.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
228.5	227.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
228.5	227.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1199.25	1197.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
237.0	235.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
227.0	225.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
227.0	225.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1197.25	1195.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
235.5	234.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
225.5	224.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
225.5	224.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1195.25	1193.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
234.0	232.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
224.0	222.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
224.0	222.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1193.25	1191.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
232.5	231.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
222.5	221.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
222.5	221.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1191.25	1189.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
231.0	229.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
221.0	219.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
221.0	219.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1189.25	1187.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
229.5	228.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
219.5	218.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
219.5	218.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1187.25	1185.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
228.0	226.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
218.0	216.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
218.0	216.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1185.25	1183.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
226.5	225.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
216.5	215.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
216.5	215.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1183.25	1181.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
225.0	223.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
215.0	213.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
215.0	213.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1181.25	1179.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
223.5	222.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
213.5	212.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
213.5	212.0	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1179.25	1177.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
222.0	220.5	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
212.0	210.5	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
212.0	210.5	Amgen	0.50	0.19	136.0	258.5	257.		
1177.25	1175.25	IBM	3.00	1.10	25.0	276.1	274.5	275.0	+1.5
220.5	219.0	AT&T	2.00	0.75	35.5	268.5	267.0	268.0	+1.0
210.5	209.0	GE	1.00	0.38	67.5	258.5	257.0	258.0	+1.0
210.5	209.0	Amgen							

هذا من الأصل

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Open Close

(Continued from Page 10)

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	3.12	4.1	15.5	155.00	154.00	154.00	154.00
AT&T	2.75	4.0	14.0	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
GE	2.00	4.0	12.5	50.00	49.00	49.00	49.00
Westinghouse	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	3.12	4.1	15.5	155.00	154.00	154.00	154.00
AT&T	2.75	4.0	14.0	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
GE	2.00	4.0	12.5	50.00	49.00	49.00	49.00
Westinghouse	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	3.12	4.1	15.5	155.00	154.00	154.00	154.00
AT&T	2.75	4.0	14.0	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
GE	2.00	4.0	12.5	50.00	49.00	49.00	49.00
Westinghouse	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	3.12	4.1	15.5	155.00	154.00	154.00	154.00
AT&T	2.75	4.0	14.0	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
GE	2.00	4.0	12.5	50.00	49.00	49.00	49.00
Westinghouse	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	3.12	4.1	15.5	155.00	154.00	154.00	154.00
AT&T	2.75	4.0	14.0	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
GE	2.00	4.0	12.5	50.00	49.00	49.00	49.00
Westinghouse	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	3.12	4.1	15.5	155.00	154.00	154.00	154.00
AT&T	2.75	4.0	14.0	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
GE	2.00	4.0	12.5	50.00	49.00	49.00	49.00
Westinghouse	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
General Electric Co.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	1.50	4.0	12.5	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00

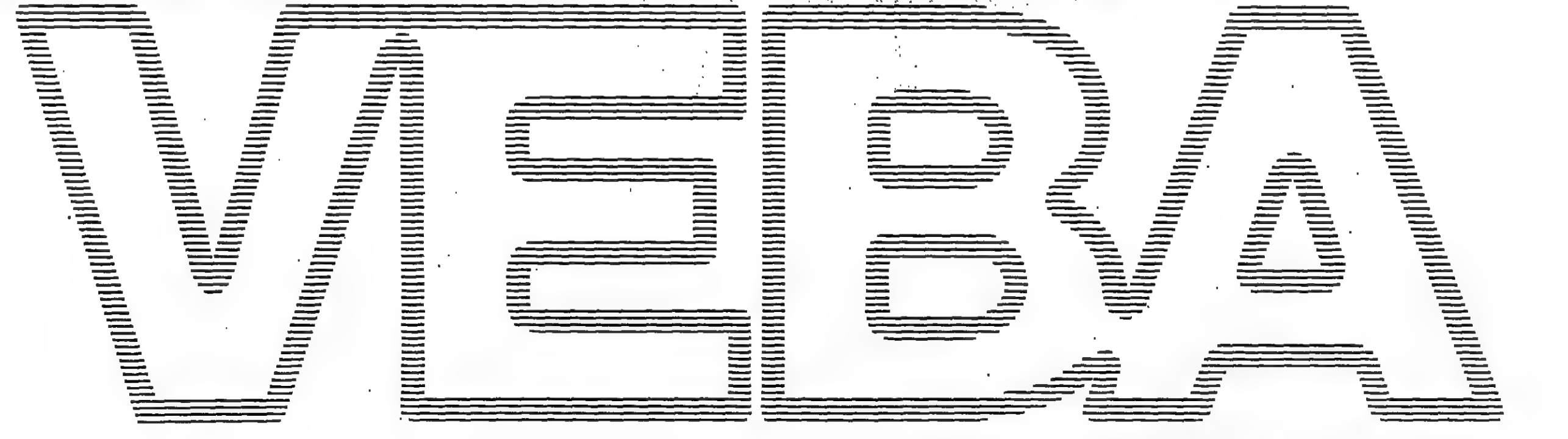
NYSE High-Lows March 25

NEW HIGHS 32
Am Home Circuit
Eastman Kodak
GenCorp
IBM
Intel Corp
Johnson & Johnson
McDonald's
Merck & Co.
Microsoft
Novartis
Oracle Corp
Rockwell International
Schlumberger
Spacelabs
Texas Instruments
United Technologies
Wendell
WorldCom
Yale

NEW LOWS 13
Am Home Circuit
Eastman Kodak
GenCorp
IBM
Intel Corp
Johnson & Johnson
McDonald's
Merck & Co.
Microsoft
Novartis
Oracle Corp
Rockwell International
Schlumberger
Spacelabs
Texas Instruments
United Technologies
Wendell
WorldCom
Yale

Thursdays in the Trib.

News hot from the trading floor in
**Edward
Rohrbach's
Wall Street
Watch.**



A Blue Chip Performance in '84

• EARNINGS RISE 55%
• DIVIDEND UP TO DM 9 PER SHARE

In 1984, the VEBA Group's profit-oriented program of streamlining and restructuring its activities again produced excellent results. Overall the year's net profit rose by 55% to DM 575 million on total sales of DM 50 billion, enabling the company to increase the dividend by 20% and to further strengthen the reserves.

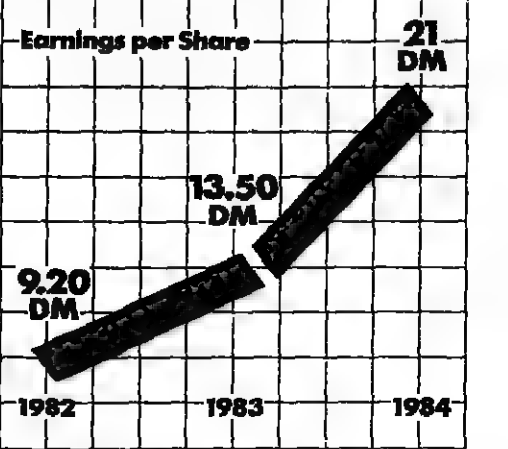
Moreover, each of the Group's main sectors turned in higher profits. These sectors are electricity generating and supply, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products, trading and transportation.

Electricity - Profits in this key sector grew significantly thanks principally to high capacity utilization in the field of nuclear power generation.

Chemicals - In recent years, VEBA has restructured this sector considerably, concentrating on specialized production with high profit potential and introducing new research programs.

Petroleum - VEBA continued to expand its exploration and production of oil and gas, and higher profits reflect the shift from processing activities to production.

Trading and Transportation - Traditionally profitable, this sector again performed well, strengthening its integrated service capabilities and tapping new markets around the world.



Outlook - As a result of considerable restructuring measures - even in difficult years - VEBA has evolved into a genuine blue chip company. With each major component showing profits, the outlook for the broadly based VEBA Group is indeed promising.

To find out more about VEBA, its operations and performance, please get in touch with VEBA AG, Karl-Arnold-Platz 3, D-4000 Düsseldorf 30, Federal Republic of Germany.

Over-the-Counter

March 25

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales In	High	Low	SP	AP	CP
10	10.25	10.10	10.15	10.15	10.15
20	20.25	20.10	20.15	20.15	20.15
30	30.25	30.10	30.15	30.15	30.15
40	40.25	40.10	40.15	40.15	40.15
50	50.25	50.10	50.15	50.15	50.15
60	60.25	60.10	60.15	60.15	60.15
70	70.25	70.10	70.15	70.15	70.15
80	80.25	80.10	80.15	80.15	80.15
90	90.25	90.10	90.15	90.15	90.15
100	100.25	100.10	100.15	100.15	100.15

Alcoa	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alcoa	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alcoa	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alcoa	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alcoa	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alcoa	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alcoa	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alcoa	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alcoa	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alcoa	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

25 March 1985

Not all fund values are shown below as supplied by the Funds listed with the

caption of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The following

market prices indicate frequency of quotation: (D) = daily; (W) = weekly; (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (I) = irregular.

ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$147.31	ORANGE NASAU GROUP	\$147.31
ALMA TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31	ORANGE TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31
ALMA TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31	ORANGE TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31
ALMA TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31	ORANGE TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31
ALMA TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31	ORANGE TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31
ALMA TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31	ORANGE TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31
ALMA TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31	ORANGE TRUST, S.A.	\$147.31
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$$\frac{P(\theta, x)}{P(x)}$$
$$\frac{P(\theta, x)P(x|\theta)}{P(x)}$$

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Swire Says Its Earnings Rose 25.3% Last Year

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Swire Pacific, the parent company of Hong Kong's Cathay Pacific Airways, said Monday that its net profit for 1984 rose 25.3 percent to 1.8 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$232 million) from 1.4 billion in 1983.

Swire has five divisions: aviation, hotels, property, shipping and services, and industries.

The company traces its origins to the house of Butterfield & Swire, which was set up in Shanghai in 1862 and 1867, "regarded as one of the oldest of the original 'hong' or 'kong' concerns in the region," the company said.

Swire Properties Ltd., the company's real estate arm, recommended a dividend for the year of 126 cents per share, compared with 100 cents in 1983, and of 25.2 percent "B" share, up from 20.8 percent in 1983.

Mr. Miles also mentioned the company's exposure to currency fluctuations and the effect on revenues of the strong U.S. dollar, which the Hong Kong dollar has been linked since October 1983 through an arbitrage package with note-issuing banks.

Mr. Miles said the strengthening of the Hong Kong dollar was "less helpful" as the year progressed, when matched against their key earning currencies, the yen, the Australian dollar, the Deutsche mark and the British pound.

Mr. Miles also mentioned the company's hopes of becoming more involved in China's offshore oil-exploration program.

"At the moment, Chinese authorities tend to say that the offshore oil development will be handled by Chinese interests, but my impression now is that Hong Kong is more and more included in those interests," he said.

Suzuki Discusses U.K. Production

TOKYO — Suzuki Motor Co. is discussing joint production of commercial vehicles designed by Suzuki in Britain with Bedford Commercial Vehicles, a British division of General Motors Corp., a Suzuki spokesman said Monday.

An Japanese newspaper, Nippon Kogyo Shimbun, reported that Suzuki would sign a production agreement in June or July with the aim of starting assembly early in 1986 and making 10,000 vehicles in the first year.

Suzuki said it and Land Rover Santana SA started production in Spain this month of off-road vehicles with 1,000-cubic-centimeter (61-cubic-inch) engines. In Detroit, Automotive News reported that GM and Suzuki were discussing a joint-production venture in Canada with annual capacity of 170,000 Suzuki cars.

Bayerische Vereinsbank Says Profit Rose 6% in 1984

MUNICH — Bayerische Vereinsbank AG's group net profit rose 6 percent in 1984 to 185.97 million Deutsche marks (\$57.93 million) from 175.40 million DM in 1983, Maximilian Hackl, chairman of the management board, said Monday.

The dividend was unchanged at 11 DM per share, he said.

The parent bank's 1984 partial operating profit, which excludes earnings from trading on its own account, declined 4.3 percent over 1983 to 531.7 million DM.

Mr. Hackl said Bayerische expects its interest margin to drop under pressure this year, but is optimistic that an increase in business volume will offset the decline.

The average interest margin on business in the first two months of 1985 declined to 2.68 percent from an average of 2.75 percent through

COMPANY NOTES

Anglo American Industrial Corp., the South African mining group, said it expects 1985 earnings to be comparable to those in 1984, if the economy does not deteriorate significantly. The company posted a pretax profit of 322 million rand (\$169.5 million) in 1984.

Beecham Group PLC said that it has received bid acceptances for 96.5 percent of Unibond Holdings PLC's ordinary stock. The offer was on the basis of 45 Beecham ordinary shares for every 71 Unibond shares, or 225 pence (\$2.63) per Unibond share.

Chase Manhattan Bank wants to set up a trust business subsidiary in Japan but has not yet worked out details, officials of the bank's Tokyo branch said. They declined to comment on reports that Chase will set up its subsidiary in cooperation with Daiwa Bank Ltd.

Chitney Remittance Service, a subsidiary of Citicorp, said it is introducing an electronic draft payment system called Worldlink, which virtually eliminates paper-work associated with foreign currency drafts.

Flat SpA's truck subsidiary, Industrial Vehicles Corp., or Iveco, will build and equip a factory at Nanjing, China, to produce under license an initial 50,000 light industrial vehicles a year, company officials said. The value of the contract was put at \$450 million.

Grand Metropolitan PLC said it plans to sell the U.S.-based Pinkerton Tobacco Co. because it does not fit in with Grandmet's long-term objectives. It also said it was seeking to sell Liggett & Meyers Inc., another U.S. tobacco unit.

Philadelphia National Bank has announced plans to form a new merchant bank in London, subject to regulatory approval. The bank, to be known as Philadelphia National Ltd., will have authorized share capital of £50 million (\$58.5 million).

Philips NV said it agreed with Kyocera Corp. to form a joint Japanese company that will market the Philips Sopho-Net system, which enables incompatible computer systems to communicate. Each company will have an equal stake in the venture, but financial terms were not given.

Rumma-Kepola OY, a Finnish maker of oil-well rigging, has won a \$45-million order to help Soviet yards build two 140-meter (460-foot) jack-up rigs, a company official said. The rigs are for use in Arctic waters.

Ricoh Co. has signed an agreement with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. under which Ricoh will become a sales agent in Japan for AT&T's general-purpose computer, the 3B2.

Saxon Industries Inc., a distributor of paper products, said a U.S. bankruptcy court in New York has confirmed its reorganization plans. Saxon, which has been operating under protection of Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code since April 1982, has reached an agreement to be acquired by Alco Standard Corp. as part of the plans.

Sigma Metal Co. said it will buy 35.49 million shares, or 22.3 percent, of Pan-Electric Industries Ltd., for 124.23 million Singapore dollars (\$55.36 million). The shares will be bought from Wesco Nominees SDN.

Toyo Soda Manufacturing Co. plans to begin selling aspartame, a low-calorie sweetener, in some European countries in April, the Japanese financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said. Toyo Soda will sell the sweetener in countries in which G.D. Searle & Co. does not have patent rights, the newspaper said.

Washington Post Co. has started a tender offer for 1.1 million of its own class B common shares, at \$112 each. The company said the offer, which is not conditioned on the receipt of any minimum number of shares, will expire on April 12 unless extended, and that withdrawal rights will expire on April 8.

Komatsu Gets U.S. Base in Mideast Market Slips

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service
YOKOHAMA — With the rash of oil price hikes in the Middle East, the Japanese construction equipment maker Komatsu has regained its position as a growth market for heavy machinery.

Komatsu Ltd. plans to take advantage of that situation, and keep its chief competitor, Caterpillar, out of the market by making construction equipment at a plant in Tennessee.

Komatsu, the world's second-largest maker of construction equipment after Caterpillar, announced here last week that it had agreed to pay \$3.5 million for its first factory in the United States.

Construction at the former Kichik plant in Chattanooga, Tenn., is scheduled to begin by the end of 1986. By 1988, the company said, about 250 workers would be making heavy construction equipment, industrial robots, and laser machining equipment. Komatsu said it would also about \$18 million in plant costs.

Having a direct production base in the United States, we will respond more rapidly to needs of the market and our customers there," said Shoji A. Komatsu's 58-year-old son, in a recent interview in his Tokyo office.

Though the world market for construction equipment has shrunk 10 percent of its 1979 level, Mr. A. said, the United States is the few areas where demand is rising. He estimated that the States accounts for about 10 percent of the world demand in construction machinery.

Mr. Benjamin Moyer, an analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., said the United States is now the world's largest construction machinery market. Mr. Moyer said, "It is to expand its market in the United States."

Komatsu began as a maker of mining equipment in Japan and rose to dominate the Japanese construction market. In the 1970s, its future seemed bright by a joint venture between Caterpillar and Komatsu.

At that time, all of Komatsu's sales were thought that if we sat and did nothing, Komatsu would just disappear," Mr. Moyer said. "So we did our level best." Now, with low labor costs, the weak yen and a reputation for quality, Komatsu has become a formidable rival.

Manufacturing in the United States, Mr. Moyer said, would enable Komatsu to lessen its dependence on depressed construction machinery markets such as the Middle East, cement the loyalties of its U.S. dealers, avert future protectionism and shield itself against possible currency fluctuations by expanding its non-yen investments.

When Komatsu began aggressively trying to increase its exports in the 1970s, Mr. Moyer said, the company concentrated on the fastest growing overseas markets — the developing economies of the Middle East and, to a lesser extent, South America.

In recent years, however, that effort has been stalled by the international debt crisis, the faltering price of oil and the war between Iran and Iraq.

Mr. Moyer said a 17-percent decline in export sales in 1984 contributed to Komatsu's 22.6-percent drop in net income, to \$94 million.

To help combat that slide, Komatsu has pursued the United States market much more actively in the last few years, banking on the expiration of a technical agreement that limited its exports to bulldozers until 1982.

With Komatsu able to offer a wider range of construction products, it was able to persuade more of its 50 dealers to sell only Komatsu-made items. Parts and service make up a large part of dealers' businesses, so dealers prefer manufacturers with a full line.

Komatsu's U.S. sales more than doubled last year, to \$300 million, from \$130 million in 1983, and accounted for 10 percent of total sales, Mr. Moyer said.

Komatsu now has about a 9-percent market share in construction machinery in the United States, Mr. Moyer said, and the company hopes to expand that share to 15 percent to 20 percent after it begins production in the United States.

Analysts predicted that Komatsu's share would grow to about 30 percent, and he said that the companies most likely to be hurt by Komatsu's expansion would be small ones.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Sets Initial Share Issue

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. will be capitalized at 780 billion yen (\$3,053 billion) when it is inaugurated as a private company on April 1 and ends its monopoly of Japan's public telecommunications, a spokesman for the state-run corporation said Monday.

The company will initially issue 15.6 million shares with a face value of 50,000 yen each, the spokesman said. He said the government will hold one-third of these shares permanently and two-thirds until it is authorized to sell them by the Diet, the parliament.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone's articles permit it to issue up to 62.4 million shares but it is not known when it will issue stock after the initial 15.6 million, the spokesman said.

Securities industry sources said the government apparently aims to sell half its total holdings to the public over a five-year period, and the rest of its disposable portion later.

All proceeds from the sales, which would amount to 5,200 billion yen if the shares were sold at face value, will be counted as government revenue, they said.

The company, now called Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp., reported turnover of about 4,500 billion yen in the year ended March 31, 1984.

The government's privatization of the corporation, which has 320,000 employees, is a cornerstone of its deregulation of the public telecommunications market.

Canada Sets Rescue Plan For Ailing Alberta Bank

OTTAWA — The Canadian government announced a 255-million-dollar (\$185.4-million) program Monday to keep Canadian Commercial Bank afloat, following a recent, sharp deterioration in its U.S. loan portfolio.


Barbara McDougall, minister of state for finance, said an infusion of capital with repayment provisions had been agreed by six Canadian chartered banks, Canada Deposit Insurance Corp., the government of Canada and the province of Alberta. Canadian Commercial Bank is based in Edmonton.

Japanese Firm To Drill For Oil Off California


TOKYO — Idemitsu Oil Development Co. said Monday that it had reached basic agreement with Atlantic Richfield Co. to take over oil exploration and development rights to three zones off Santa Barbara and Santa Maria, California.

A spokesman at Idemitsu, a subsidiary of Idemitsu Kosen Co., said it planned to sign a contract with Atlantic Richfield in April after obtaining the consent of Japan National Oil Corp., which is expected to provide loans for the project.

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China Replaces Presidents of 2 Major State-Run Banks

(Continued from Page 9)

progress, they've got to be discipline people."

Mr. Jin's displacement about Mr. Jin's displacement becomes all the more interesting in light of the fact that the government recently issued its propaganda drive corruption, indicating that targets should be singled out for investigation and exposure.

The coincided roughly with a meeting at which officials began talking of to punish high officials in "unhealthy practices."

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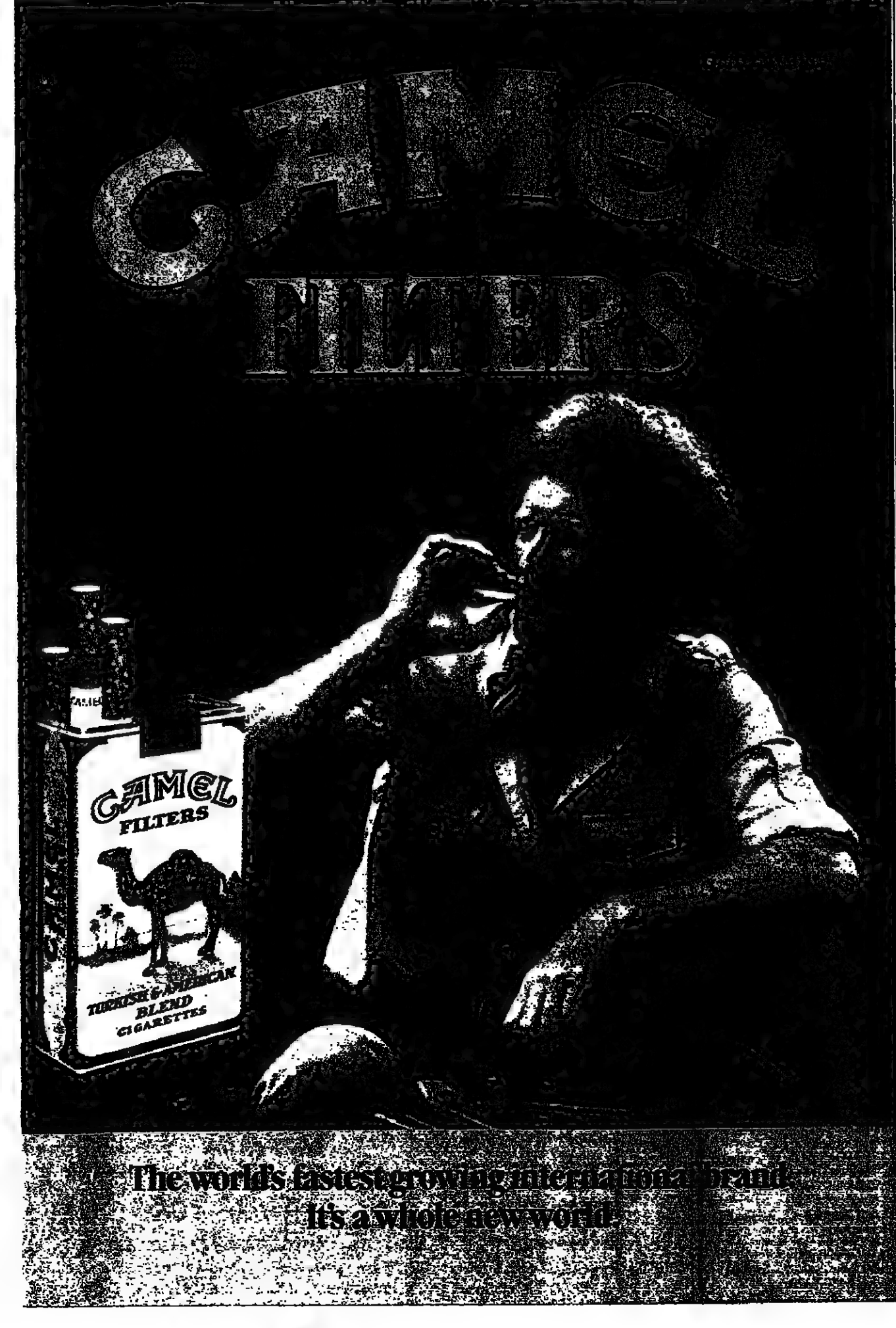
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SPORTS

Villanova and St. John's Complete NCAA Final Four



Carnesecca: 'That's it, we're going — we're going!'

The Associated Press
DENVER — Chris Mullin had 25 points and forward Walter Berry added 19 as St. John's beat North Carolina State, 69-60, here Sunday night in the West Regional final of the NCAA basketball tournament, sending the Redmen to a semifinal encounter with top-ranked Georgetown.

The Redmen's victory capped a successful day for the Big East Conference, which will send a record three teams to the national semifinals in Lexington, Kentucky.

It was an emotional victory for Coach Lou Carnesecca, 60, as St. John's made the final four for the first time since 1952. "It's difficult for me to express myself," he said. "When I looked at the clock and saw five seconds left, I thought, 'That's it, we're going — we're going!' After 1,000 games... When I'm going down into the grave, this is the one I'll remember."

In Birmingham, Alabama, Villanova upset North Carolina, 56-44, for the Southeast Regional championship and will meet Metro Conference titlist Memphis State in Saturday's other semifinal.

St. John's, which hit 25 of 31 free throws to 18 of 23 for N.C. State, didn't pull away until the final two minutes. Mullin's rebound basket and two subsequent free throws staked the Redmen to a 47-42 advantage midway through the second half. With 6:18 left, Mullin beat State guard Spud Webb inside for a three-point play. A minute later he popped a 15-foot jumper over Webb to give St. John's a commanding 56-48 lead. The Wolfpack got no closer than four points after that.

Wolfpack Coach Jim Valvano called his defensive strategy a "calculated risk." That's why Chris is an all-American — he made two great plays there.

Lorenzo Charles, who didn't score until late in the first half, led North Carolina State (23-10) with 15 points.

It was an emotional victory for Coach Lou Carnesecca, 60, as St. John's made the final four for the first time since 1952. "It's difficult for me to express myself," he said. "When I looked at the clock and saw five seconds left, I thought, 'That's it, we're going — we're going!' After 1,000 games... When I'm going down into the grave, this is the one I'll remember."

In Birmingham, Alabama, Villanova upset North Carolina, 56-44, for the Southeast Regional championship and will meet Metro Conference titlist Memphis State in Saturday's other semifinal.

Dwayne McClain and reserve Harold Jensen put the Wildcats in control with six points each during a 22-7 run early in the second half. Villanova shot 16-for-21 (76 percent) after halftime and limited North Carolina to 45 percent for the game.

Villanova, which last appeared in the final four in 1971, was led by Pressley with 15 points, McClain and Gary McLain with 11 each and Jensen with 10, all in the second half. Brad Daugherty had 17 points for North Carolina, which finished its season at 27-9.

Villanova trailed, 26-21, early in the second half before Ed Pinckney started a 10-0 spurt with a lay-up. After North Carolina cut the lead to a point, Jensen hit three jump shots and Pressley added two baskets for a 43-33 lead with 8:13 to play.

Indiana, Louisville Advance
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BLOOMINGTON, Indiana — Steve Alford scored 29 points, including 11 in two overtime periods here Sunday night, lifting Indiana to a 94-82 victory over Marquette in a quarterfinal game of the National Invitation Tournament.

Also advancing was Louisville, a 71-66 home-court victory over Tennessee-Chattanooga. In Wednesday's semifinals in New York, Louisville will take on UCLA and Indiana will meet Tennessee.

A three-point play by Alford with 3:30 left in the second overtime gave Indiana an 81-76 lead and Marquette, in deep foul trouble, got no closer than three points thereafter. The Hoosiers forced the first overtime when Keith Smith tied the score at 68 on two free throws with 22 seconds left in regulation.

The winners' Uwe Blab sunk a free throw 20 seconds from the end of the first overtime to knot the score at 76 and set up the deciding extra period. Tom Cops led Marquette (20-11) with 17 points.

Mark McSwain and Jeff Hall scored 15 points each as Louisville led off 24-8 Tennessee-Chattanooga. Behind a strong fast break and dominant boardwork, Louisville shot a blistering 71 percent and cruised to a 35-24 halftime lead. The visitors moved to within 52-48 on a 15-foot jumper by Gerald Wilkins with 7:58 left to play, but the closest they got after that was 65-62 on a basket by Clifford Morgan with 1:11 remaining. Wilkins had a game-high 22 points.



Hammed in by Mark Jackson, left, and harassed by Ron Stewart, North Carolina State's Terry Gannon lost the ball during Sunday's West Regional final, won by St. John's, 69-60.

COREBOARD

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SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia 81, New York 76

Los Angeles 104, Seattle 99

San Antonio 104, Dallas 99

Phoenix 104, Portland 99

Utah 104, San Jose 99

Golden State 104, Sacramento 99

San Diego 104, Los Angeles 99

San Francisco 104, Oakland 99

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ART BUCHWALD

Red Riding Hood Inc.

WASHINGTON—Once upon a time there was a sweet thing called Red Riding Hood, who owned Little Red Riding Hood Inc., a small company that made children's dresses. One day she was walking down Wall Street when she met a great big wolf (Amalgamated Wolf).

"Where are you going, Red Riding Hood?" the wolf asked.

"To Grandmother Pizza's office with this new issue of stock, which I hope will make her well."

The wolf thought to himself, "What a tasty morsel, I could eat Grandmother Pizza for breakfast and Red Riding Hood for lunch."

The wolf then said, "Where are your grandmother's offices?"

And Red Riding Hood replied, "In the World Trade Center building."

The wolf then said, "Would you like to have a hot pretzel from the stand over there?"

"Why not? They are not expecting me at Grandmother's board meeting for a half-hour."

While Red Riding Hood was eating her pretzel and drinking her soda the wolf sped off to the World Trade Center. He dashed into Grandmother Pizza's office and ate poor Grandmother up.

Then he pulled the curtains and sat in her leather chair.

Red Riding Hood was ushered in by the secretary.

"Good morning, Grandmother." The wolf did not reply.

"Oh Grandmother, what big ears you have."

"The better to hear all the merger rumors on the street," the wolf replied.

"Oh, Grandmother, what big eyes you have."

"The better to read everyone's latest financial report."

"What big hands you've got."

"The better to grab all your assets with, my dear."

"Grandmother, what big teeth you have."

"The better to eat you with!"

And with that the wolf sprang out of his chair and made a lunge for Red Riding Hood, who easily sidestepped him and knocked him to the floor.

"What are you doing?" the stunned wolf asked.

Red Riding Hood sat on the wolf's stomach and said, "I'm taking over."

"You can't take me over," the wolf cried. "I'm five times bigger than you are."

"Size means nothing," Red Riding Hood said. "The only thing that counts is how much money I can raise to get control."

"Where could you find enough dough to buy a great big wolf?"

"I'll make a leveraged buyout. I'll cut off your head and sell it to a museum, your coat to a furrier and your teeth to a key-chain company. It's all in the prospectus."

"The SEC will never let you do it."

"They haven't stopped anyone from swallowing anybody else up yet," Red Riding Hood retorted.

"Wait," the wolf said. "Why can't we make this a friendly takeover? Give me a golden parachute and I'll never try to eat you again."

"Sorry, but it's too late," and with that Red Riding Hood cut open the wolf's stomach and out popped her grandmother, who had a grin on her face.

The grandmother said, "It worked. I knew we could get control once he got fat and cocky."

Red Riding Hood said, "Where do you get that 'we' stuff, Grandmother? I'm spinning you off to Standard Oil of New Jersey."

The Brothers Grimm

Once Upon a Time There Were 2 German Linguists Who Thought

They Would Go Down in History for Their Dictionary

By Tyler Marshall

Los Angeles Times Service

KASSEL, West Germany—

Once upon a time, there

were two brothers who enjoyed

collecting fairy tales. Although

they were great linguists and

opened new frontiers in the study

of languages, they would be re-

membered most for a collection

of stories that enchanted children

the world over.

Unlike the stories that made

them famous, the tale of Jacob

and Wilhelm Grimm is true. This

year, the region of central Ger-

many where they recorded such

tales as "Snow White," "Sleeping

Beauty" and "Little Red Riding

Hood" has been celebrating the

brothers' 200th birthdays.

The tales have stirred contro-

versy virtually from their begin-

nings. Renaissance Europe

viewed the pre-Grimm versions as

useless superstition. After

World War II, the Grimms' tales

were banned for almost two years

in the British zone of occupied

Germany because of a belief that

they sometimes gruesome con-

tents had helped pave the way for

the German people to accept

Nazi atrocities.

The tales were attacked as re-

actionary by Europe's New Left

in the 1960s, and a generation of

American parents worried that

they were too violent.

But those reservations have

done little to blunt the wide-

spread popularity of the tales.

They have been translated into 70

languages, with each culture hav-

ing its favorites.

According to Heinz Rölleke, a

Wuppertal University professor

and a respected authority on Ger-

man folklore, Japanese children

love the fantasy in the stories.

Soviet versions invariably con-

centrate on the coziness of tiny

houses or little families, while

Americans tend to accentuate the

glamour. "Americans like the

powerful king, the large weddings

or the big castles," Rölleke said.

Although several cities plan

festivals this summer with stage

performances of the tales, and the

West German post office has pre-



Jacob (left) and Wilhelm Grimm

pared a special issue of stamps illustrating the stories, the biggest exhibitions cast the Grimms as key figures in Germany's cultural and political history. These exhibitions will emphasize the intellectual achievements and political commitments of the brothers' most productive years. This element, viewed by many Germans as far more important than the tales, remains largely unknown to the rest of the world.

"The Grimms are known too much as simple storytellers," said Klaus Becker, a historian and the spokesman for a major exhibit planned this summer at the Brothers Grimm Museum in Kassel. "Our aim is to show more of their role as intellectuals who yearned for democracy and German unity during a period of French domination."

Three exhibitions, including one devoted to the illustrations drawn by a third Grimm brother, Ludwig, are planned for Kassel, where the brothers lived while gathering the tales. Symposia on linguistics and German etymology are planned for West Berlin, Marburg and Kassel. The state of Hesse, where much of the Grimms' work took place, has budgeted 1.5 million Deutsche marks (about \$470,000) to promote the celebrations. German cities in Hesse are anteing up another 400,000 marks.

For many Germans, the most important effort of the brothers

lives was to begin a major dictionary that shed light on the development of the German language and set a standard internationally for linguistic history.

Wilhelm died in 1859 as work on the letter D was being completed. Jacob lived four years longer, reaching the letter F. But the project survived both world wars and Germany's division, finally being completed in 1960.

In the Cold War atmosphere of the 1950s, work on the Grimm dictionary was a rare point of official contact between East and West Germany. The two states now share the publishing rights. A commemorative paperback version published last fall in West Germany has gone into its second printing.

Jacob, born in Hanau Jan. 4, 1785, was the more ambitious of the two. In 1814 he joined the Hessian delegation to the Congress of Vienna, which determined the shape of post-Napoleonic Europe, but when the task proved as boring as it was weighty, Jacob amused himself by learning seven languages, including Serbian, Russian, Greek and Latin.

Wilhelm, born Feb. 24, 1786, 13 months after Jacob and the second of the six Grimm children, interested himself more in the style and aesthetics of his work than Jacob, who provided the analytical, scientific drive for the pair's work.

It was Wilhelm's decision to soften the collection of tales with the cozy, once-upon-a-time beginnings and reassuring happily-ever-after endings that contributed to their enormous popularity.

Both brothers were politically active and, as professors at Göttingen University, were part of the "Göttingen Seven," a group of academics expelled from the Hanoverian kingdom in 1833 for protesting the monarch's decision to suspend the constitution.

It was a protest a more radical professor, named Friedrich Engels, decided not to make. But both Engels and his colleague Karl Marx respected the Grimms' political commitment and their contributions to the German language. As a result, the tales have always enjoyed official sanction in the Soviet Union, and Moscow plans to publish special commemorative editions to mark the bicentennial.

Historians such as Becker also hope to use the celebrations to erase some of the myths that have grown up around the tales, such as the image of the Grimms traveling through the countryside recording peasant stories.

"Most of the stories were related by middle-class friends or came via servants or tradesmen around the Grimm home in Kassel," Becker said.

Rölleke said 90 percent of the tales were contributed by women, including Wilhelm's wife, Dorothea. "Old Maria," a blacksmith's daughter who was the widow of a Hessian mercenary killed in the American Revolution, related "Little Red Riding Hood," "Sleeping Beauty" and "The Valiant Little Tailor."

"Cinderella" came from a middle-class family in neighboring Westphalia. The most prolific contributor was Dorothea Viehmann, who delivered 37 mainly lesser-known stories to the Grimm home in addition to fresh vegetables.

Although the Grimms assembled the tales while in their 20s, their interest in folklore persisted through their lives. More than 1,000 unpublished legends, myths and portions of other fairy tales gathered by the Grimms are stored in the West Berlin Staatsarchiv (State Library). Although most of the material is of great value, the biennial celebrations could awaken new interest in it.

PEOPLE

'Bolero' Sweeps Razzies

While waiting for the Academy Awards, let's hear it for the bomb: John and Bo Derek's "Bolero" has swept the Golden Raspberry Awards, known as the Razzies. "Bolero," the odds-on favorite, won six of the ten categories, from worst picture to worst musical score. Bo Derek was named worst actress, her husband took worst director and worst screenplay awards and Olivia d'Abo, who appeared in the film, received the worst-new actress honors. A previous Razzie winner, Brooke Shields, was named this year's worst supporting actor for her mustachioed role in the mercifully mostly unseen "Sabrina." Lynn-Holly Johnson was pegged as the worst supporting actress for "Where the Boys Are '84." Sylvester Stallone got the top male award, worst actor, for "Rhinestone," which also was cited for worst song, "Drinkin' Stein," words and music by Stallone's co-star, Dolly Parton.

Christie Brinkley and Billy Joel have been married aboard a private yacht on the Hudson River. It was the second wedding for both. Brinkley, 31, parlayed her appearance in Sports Illustrated bathing-suit issues into a career as a top fashion model. Joel, 35, is a Grammy-winning singer and songwriter, one of whose biggest hits, "Uptown Girl," was written for Brinkley. They had been engaged since August. After being married by a justice of the peace, they and their 200 or so guests sailed to a waterfront restaurant.

David Bowie delighted 10,000 rock fans in Birmingham by joining Tina Turner for the finale of her British tour in a surprise appearance. He and Turner sang "Tonight," a track they recorded for Bowie's recent album of the same name, as well as a rock version of the 1960s classic "Let's Dance" by Chris Montez and Bowie's 1983 composition also entitled "Let's Dance."

Harvard University has denied tenure to the Pulitzer Prize-winning sociologist Paul E. Starr, who says he has accepted a full professorship at Princeton University. Starr, whose book "The Social Transformation of American Medicine"

won the 1984 Pulitzer for general nonfiction, criticized the decision by Harvard's president, Derek Bok, saying that those who do "interpretive, historical social analysis are in big trouble." Harvard's sociology department has been leaning more toward "quantitative" social scientists, those more oriented toward statistical and computer-modern methods, he said. Bok declined comment on the tenure case, but told the Harvard Crimson newspaper, "Like all departments, we need a balance of different approaches to the discipline. No one is turning their back on the more qualitative approach."

President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina has been honored by the University of New Mexico for his work in restoring his country's democracy after years of military rule. Tom Farrer, president of the university, granted Alfonsín an honorary doctorate of laws, saying, "He has set about the extremely difficult task of strengthening democratic rule in a country with immense material and human resources but with a wretched tradition of arbitrary and often a tyrannical rule."

Nancy Reagan will have an audience with Pope John Paul II as he visits a drug rehabilitation center during a visit to Rome on March 3-4 during President Ronald Reagan's European tour, according to U.S. Embassy spokesman R. J. Details of the papal audience were still being worked out by the spokesman said. Mrs. Reagan to receive an award from the drug addicts at the Italian Center of Solidarity for her efforts to curb drug addiction, said Jeff Conner, vice chairman of the center. Reagan is scheduled to be in West C. many for the annual conference May 1-6.

Imelda Marcos, wife of Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, is in Boston for treatment of glaucoma. Marcos disclosed in an interview with local reporters in northern city of Baguio, Mrs. Marcos, 55, left Manila March 1, to attend the funeral of the So. leader, Komandante U. C. in Moscow, then went to the U.S. States, Marcos said.

Scala Musicians Accept Contract, Call Off Strike

The Associated Press

MILAN—Orchestra members of La Scala opera house have called off a strike after reaching agreement on a new contract. The strike forced cancellation of three performances of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" earlier this month.

The agreement is subject to approval by Public Administration Minister Renato Gaspari, however, and could touch off a dispute between Gaspari and La Scala over whether state-subsidized theaters are subject to rules for public employees.

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